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Develop Israel with Israel Bonds

3-Man Body Will Probe Call-Up Error

Jerusalem Post Political Correspondent

Mr. David Ben-Gurion, as Minister of Defence has appointed a three-man committee to ascertain the cause of the error that led to the call-up of three Reserve units for a normal month's training to be announced over Kol Yisrael on Wednesday night in the form of a general mobilization.

It is understood that a series of limited manoeuvres had been planned, and that the effect of a system of prepared call-up by radio was to be tested. It appears that the effect of the prepared broadcast had been underestimated, and it is considered that it is here that an error of judgment was made.

It is now learned that the Chief of Staff, Rav-Aluf Laskov, was called out of the gala Orchestra concert after the broadcast on Wednesday night and returned some time later.

The committee will get down to work on Friday (today) and it is hoped that its report will be ready for Sunday's regular Cabinet session. It is understood that, if the blame can be pinned on any particular person or persons, they will be relieved of their present posts.

To Be Named Today

The names of the committee members, who include at least one representative of the general public, will be announced on Friday.

The committee was appointed at an urgent meeting Thursday morning between Mr. Ben-Gurion, the Chief of Staff and the heads of General Staff divisions.

It was announced after the meeting, that the following points had been established:

1. There was an instruction of the Chief of Staff to announce over Kol Yisrael routine mobilization of the Reserves who are to report this month.

2. Kol Yisrael was in error presented with a mobilization announcement worded in a manner in no way suited to this instruction and the original intention of the General Staff, and was liable to create panic in Israel and misunderstanding abroad.

3. Kol Yisrael acted in accordance with the instructions given it by those carrying out the order, and it has no responsibility for the content of the announcement.

Will Demand Dismissal

At Sunday's Cabinet session, it is learned, Mr. Israel Barzilai, (Mapam) is to demand the dismissal of the person or persons found responsible.

The executives of Herut, the General Zionists and the National Religious parties resolved at a joint meeting at the latter's Tel Aviv headquarters on Thursday that their Knesset factions should table a motion of non-confidence in the Government on the issue. The Communists tabled a similar motion on Wednesday night.

Mr. Ben-Gurion is to attend a meeting of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee in Jerusalem on Monday morning when the matter will be discussed.

The Office of the Minister of Justice has issued a statement to correct the impression made by the Minister's remark in the Knesset Wednesday night.

Mr. Rosen was quoted in the official record, and in the press, as saying: "There has been no contact between the Prime Minister and the Cabinet. We are used to this." Laughter in the House drowned out his next words which were: "In such circumstances, the Prime Minister and the Minister of Defence is the first to contact the Cabinet if there is need."

Syria Army Takes 'Counter-Steps'

The First Army (Syrian) Command of the UAR on Wednesday night ordered all servicemen to rejoin their units immediately, and five reserve formations were ordered to report to their units within 24 hours.

Ostensibly in response to the Kol Yisrael announcement of the call-up of three reserve units, the Syrian mobilization was broadcast an hour later, interrupting a religious programme. For the rest of the night Damascus broadcast martial music.

UPI reports from London that there had been diplomatic speculation that Nasser might be hard-pressed to make some anti-Israel move as a reminder to the badly-split Arab world that they must consider Israel their biggest enemy.

Damascus Comment

After the Israel Government's explanation of the limited nature of the call-up became known, Damascus Radio said on Thursday: "Israel is too inferior to stand alone before the UAR, if it chooses melodramatic means to broadcast such moves, therefore it wants to declare on us a war of nerves to test the UAR's determination to defend its territory."

In Amman the Chief of Staff of the Jordan Legion, General Hades Najali, declared Thursday night, according to ANA: "Jordan is watching the situation with close attention. We are ready to beat back any attempt at aggression."

Jordan's Supreme Defence Council held an emergency session on Wednesday night.

ANA quoted the U.N. spokesman in Jerusalem as saying that General Carl von Horn, the U.N. Chief of Staff, had expressed his satisfaction with the Israel Foreign Ministry's explanation of the call-up broadcast. The spokesman said that no Arab state had protested to the U.N.

FRENCH VIEW

Our correspondent in Paris reports that the call-up exercise was interpreted by "Le Monde" as a warning by the Israel military authorities to Cairo to end interference with Israel shipping in the Suez Canal.

The paper noted that while the call-up was a limited one, "it would be imprudent to assume that incidents of this kind (interference with shipping), which have grown more numerous of late, may not in the long run provoke the gravest events in so explosive a sector as the Near East."

Big 4 Urged to Assure Mid-East Borders

By MAURICE CARR
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — Former Premier Pierre Mendes-France declared here on Thursday that the four great powers should jointly guarantee the territorial *status quo* of the Middle East.

At a press conference, M. Mendes-France was asked by your correspondent whether an enduring *detente* was conceivable in Europe if East-West rivalries continued in under-developed countries.

He replied that, as a first step, the U.S., Russia, Britain and France should avail themselves of the opportunity of the forthcoming summit conference to issue a joint guarantee of the territorial *status quo* of the Middle East, which is a particularly vital area.

M. Mendes-France expressed the belief that the recent deterioration in relations between Cairo and Moscow might lead the Russians to favour such a reinforcement of the *status quo*, which would be a tremendous factor in promoting stability and peace in the Middle East.

Refusal to provide such a guarantee would entail a grave risk and grave responsibility, he added.

U.S. Comment on Meir Speech 'Astonishing'

Post Political Reporter

Political quarters in Jerusalem on Thursday expressed astonishment at a comment of a State Department spokesman in Washington on Wednesday which criticized a remark attributed to Foreign Minister Golda Meir in the Knesset on Monday. It was pointed out that the State Department at the time was not in possession of the official version of Mrs. Meir's speech.

The spokesman is believed to have given a prepared reply to an Associated Press reporter who asked for the U.S. reaction to Mrs. Meir's statement in which she was reported as saying that Israel and the U.S. share a common view regarding Nasser.

The spokesman replied that "although I know of Mrs. Meir's speech only from press reports, it is clear that her words are authoritative only as regards the Israel Government. As for the U.S., it was and is our sincere endeavour to establish and maintain good relations with every State in the Middle East, including the UAR."

What the Foreign Minister actually said in her Knesset speech was: "The political developments in our area in the past year have brought about a great similarity in the evaluations of Israel and the U.S. to the problems in the area.

"Many circles and American public opinion have come a long way towards our evaluation of the character of Nasserism and its subversive tendencies."

Warm Again Today

It will be warm again today, with maximum temperatures generally a degree or two above those of yesterday.

In the north and central part of the country temperatures will be well into the upper 20's, and in the south they will top the 30 degree mark. It will become cooler, however, during the after noon.

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Man Kills Wife and Three Children, Takes Own Life

By PAUL KOHN Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Yehuda Goetzler, 42, general manager of the "On" advertising agency, shot and killed his wife and three of their four children in their sleep on Wednesday night, and then took his own life.

The tragedy occurred at the Goetzler's three-roomed home at 19 Rehov Zayit, in Neve Magen, near Herzliya.

His victims were his wife Hanna, 43, their two daughters Yehudit, 14, and Yael, 12, and their son Yigal, 9. The youngest child, Yuval, aged seven, was unhurt, and the police are at present at a loss to explain his escape.

The shooting only came to light at mid-day on Thursday, Yuval went to school as usual that morning, and when lessons began he raised his hand in class and said he had something to tell his teacher, Mrs. Tova Messer. She replied: "Not now. Tell me later, Yuval."

The boy sat quietly in class throughout the morning, until at about noon, the teacher asked him what it was he wanted to tell her. He said he was unable to go home because all his family were dead.

When the headmistress, Mrs. Zehava German, together with a neighbour, Mrs. Dvora Neuhaus, entered the Goetzler home, she found the victims lying in their beds. They had all been shot through the head and the pillows were covered with blood. The father, wearing pyjamas, lay sprawled across his bed, also with a bullet wound in the head. A .22 calibre revolver was still in his hand.

Until 15 months ago Goetzler had served as a major in the Regular Army. In January 1958, after demobilization, he opened the "On" advertising agency, at 123 Allenby Road here. He closed down the agency, however, last November, and had not worked since.

A few days ago he borrowed the revolver from a neighbour, saying he wished to kill some large rats.

Police believe that Goetzler's action was motivated by the fact that he was in debt to a number of individuals, newspapers and local shopkeepers.

The Herzliya police arrived

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)

Rifa'i: Israel-Arab Peace Talks is Concern of U.N.

UNITED NATIONS (INA). — Jordan Premier Samir Rifa'i on Wednesday listed three problems that would have to be discussed when there are Arab-Israel talks for peace. They are: the territorial question, the refugees and property problems.

Reiterating what King Hussein said on a television programme on Sunday, Rifa'i declared at a luncheon given here by the U.N. Correspondents Association: "Unless a solution to the dispute is found, the area will remain troublesome. But it is not the responsibility of Jordan alone, nor of the Arab states, nor of the West — but a U.N. responsibility.

"Sooner or later the problem will be solved. We all want peace. No one wants trouble, no one wants war."

Labouisse Proposal

In answer to a question as to whether Jordan agrees with proposals made here in the past by Mr. Henry Labouisse, former Director of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency, in regard to giving the refugees a choice between repatriation to Israel and compensation, Rifa'i stated:

"The refugees in Jordan differ in status from the other Palestinian refugees in that they are citizens, they have nationality, and they have rights and obligations. Jordan is the nearest geographical spot to their homes, and affords them a favourable place to be.

"Mr. Labouisse did not make those proposals from a personal viewpoint, but relied on U.N. resolutions. Jordan's view is that if this principle is upheld, then the only hope is that Israel should recognize it. If Israel does, it can, perhaps, help a great deal to solve many of the problems the refugees face."

On Jerusalem Question

Asked whether Jordan would, like other Arab states, insist on the internationalization of Jerusalem, he said "Jordan would accept that if Israel accepted."

Regarding Article VIII of the Armistice Agreement which grants Israel free access to the holy places in Jordan territory as well as to Mount Scopus, Rifa'i said: "We made our view clear to Secretary-General Hammarskjold on this point, but have not learned what the other view was. The question of free access to Mount Scopus cannot be taken independently from other clauses of the General Armistice Agreement. But Mount Scopus is covered by a separate local agreement which is recognized by the U.N. and by the two parties. This is an independent agreement, has no bearing on the General Armistice Agreement and therefore Mt. Scopus is not under the General Armistice agreement."

Rifa'i, who did not deliver an address at the luncheon but submitted freely to questioning, was asked about his country's relations with Nasser. He replied, "The whole world knows we suffered a great deal from that direction in the last two years. We hope the time is not far off when there is a sealing of the old pages." Asked how he would advise the U.S. to act at the present time in regard to Iraq, Rifa'i replied he would recommend Jordan's policy of "wait and see." He added that the situation in Iraq is not clear. "There are all kinds of allegations and denials, and we are not in a position to prejudice the true conditions in Iraq," he said.

RAMALLAH VERSION

Ramallah Radio's version of the Premier's answers completely ignored his references to peace talks with Israel, mentioning only his insistence on compensation for refugees.

Dag Dodges Query On Cairo's Silence

UNITED NATIONS. — The U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Hammarskjold, evaded answering questions at a press conference here on Thursday as to whether Cairo has sent a reply to the U.N. Secretariat on Israel's complaint regarding the seizure by Egypt of Israel cargo on ships passing the Suez Canal.

Mr. Hammarskjold was also asked whether he might go to the Middle East himself to handle the issue on the spot. He replied that he is personally "in touch with Cairo."

He added, "I don't believe that personal on-the-spot intervention is necessary. I am in touch through normal diplomatic channels. I hope this corner will be turned."

Unilateral Decision

The Secretary-General said that Egypt's unilateral declaration of 1957 must be the "starting point" in discussions about the current situation regarding the Suez. That declaration made it clear that Egypt considers freedom of shipping through the Suez a matter that should ultimately be decided by the International Court. Israel has rejected this claim.

(Well informed sources in Jerusalem said it is understood that the Secretary-General on Monday received a cabled reply from UAR Foreign Minister, Mahmoud Fawzi. The reply is believed to have been worded in extremely vague terms and did not include any undertaking with regard to future action on the passage of Israel cargoes through the Suez Canal. Israel representatives at the U.N. are due to meet with Mr. Hammarskjold early next week.)

Mr. Hammarskjold was also asked what he thought of the statement made recently by Col. Abdul Nasser, who had disclosed that some months ago he had planned a "decisive battle" against Israel.

The U.N. chief said such a quotation was inaccurate since Nasser had made it clear he would fight Israel only "if attacked" by Israel.

In Washington, meanwhile, State Department sources said that the U.S. is looking to Mr. Hammarskjold to explore Israel's complaints of Egyptian interference with her cargo.

These sources said Israel sought U.S. intercession, but as Israel has also raised the issue with the U.N. the State Department feels the international organization should handle the matter.

The issue was described as one with international implications that came more directly under the scope of the U.N.

U.S. to Give Jordan $ 40m. this Year

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — The U.S. will try to continue its aid programme to Jordan at a rate of about $40m. a year, State Department officials said Wednesday night.

But they denied reports that the Eisenhower administration had made a firm commitment to King Hussein during his recent Washington visit to give Jordan an unconditional $40m. a year.

Two Eoka Men Proposed For Cyprus Cabinet

NICOSIA (UPI). — Two leading Eoka mountain fighters, who at one time had £5,000 prices on their heads, were on Thursday named by Archbishop Makarios as proposed ministers for the transitional period prior to the formation of the new Cyprus republic.

The men are Antonios Georghiades, Eoka's second in command who accompanied George Grivas to Athens, and Polycarpos Yiorkadjis, Cyprus' "Houdini" who escaped British detention camps and prisons three times.

Others proposed by Makarios include Paschalis Paschalides, as Ethnarchy Secretary, and Glafkos Clerides and Tassos Papadopoulos, Nicosia advocates.

Makarios said he would temporarily hold the ministries of Foreign Affairs and Finance himself.

A new political party was formed on Wednesday night by former Eoka members. Called the United Democratic Front for Reconstruction (EDMA), it proclaimed its aim as "spiritual improvement, material prosperity and progress." It said that Cyprus' ties with Greece should be strengthened.

The Archbishop sprang a surprise by including no leftists or Communists, whose organizations claim the sympathy of 40 per cent of the Greek Cypriot population.

The average age of the Greek Ministers is 32, while that of the Turks is 42.

The Turkish Ministers did not include any prominent leader. They are: Mr. Osman Orek, 35, for the key Ministry of Defence, Dr. Niazi Maniera, 48, as Health Minister, and Mr. Fazil Plumer, 45, as Agriculture Minister.

League Decides To Air UAR-Iraq Rift

The rump Arab League Political Committee at its opening session in Beirut on Thursday decided to consider U.A.R.-Iraqi relations despite Iraq's absence from the meeting.

Also absent were Jordan and Libya. Tunisia, who walked out of the League last year in protest against Egyptian interference in her affairs, has not attended meetings since.

The U.A.R.-Iraqi issue was the only item placed on the agenda at the two-hour opening session, which rejected a U.A.R. proposal to discuss the "seriousness of the situation in Iraq." Inclusion of this item was opposed by Sudan and Saudi Arabia.

The Council resumes its discussions on Friday (today), when it will decide whether the meetings are to be open.

Attending the conference are delegates from the U.A.R., Sudan, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Yemen and the Lebanon.

The Sudanese Foreign Minister, Ahmed Kheir, told the meeting it was time the Arabs realized they must solve their problems by themselves. He said the Israel "call-up" was another sign that "Israel is trying to exploit our troubles."

The Secretary-General of the League, Abdul Khalek Hassouna, told the delegates "the eyes of the world are on this session." He said it was only natural that "in the process of returning to their former glory, the Arabs would encounter obstacles."

There can be no peace in the world until the Middle East is tranquil, he declared, and said that this "depends on the Arabs." *(Reuter, ANA)*

Property of Mosul 'Plotters' Seized

BAGHDAD.— Brigadier Saleh Abdi, Military Governor-General of Iraq, has impounded the property of 38 more persons accused of complicity in last month's revolt in Mosul, press reports here said on Thursday.

Among those affected are Faiq Sammarai, former Ambassador to the United Arab Republic; Col. Taher Yahya, former Director-General of Police; Col. Rafa'at Haj Serri, former Director of Military Intelligence, and Brigadier Nadhim Tabakchali, former commander of the Army's Second Division.

On Wednesday it was announced that Brigadier Abdi had impounded the property of 19 persons. It is believed that the majority in both lists are wealthy landowners.

Iraqi "Peace Partisans" will hold a conference on April 14, Mr. Aziz Sharif, a leader of the organization, said on Thursday.

He told the newspaper "Al Akhbar" that the American singer, Mr. Paul Robeson, the Dean of Canterbury (Dr. Hewlett Johnson), and Arab and African leaders would be invited.

Dalai Lama's Escape to India Reported; More Clashes in Tibet

Ike: West to Persevere in Talks With Russia for Just Accord

WASHINGTON. — President Eisenhower pledged on Thursday that the Western allies will "continue to make concrete and realistic proposals" to settle differences with Russia, but said that the Kremlin must abandon its goal of world domination.

Addressing the 10th anniversary session of NATO, the President listed proposals "for disarmament, for a just solution to the problems of Germany, for European security and for cooperation in the newly-opening realm of outer space."

"We shall always keep open the door of honest discussion" with the Soviet Union, he said. But he warned that the Western world must "avoid substituting illusions for reality" in its efforts to settle East-West disputes.

The President told the members of the NATO alliance that "we must be prepared during the years ahead to live in a world in which tension and bickering between free nations and the Soviets will be daily experiences."

Then he called the roll of what is needed on the road toward lasting peace and universal justice:

"Courage to stand fast in the face of menace and of threats.

"Sacrifice needed to maintain and improve our collective strength over a long period of time.

"Perseverance to explore every avenue which offers reasonable hope for a just solution of the issues between ourselves and the Soviet Union."

The President noted that since the formation of Nato the Communists have made no further advance in Europe, either political or military.

The President continued: "We shall always keep open the door of honest discussion — even to those whose creed is world domination. Our Governments conduct continuous — almost daily — discussions and negotiations with the Soviet Union. We use regular diplomatic establishments, special committees, organs of the U.N. and occasional meetings of responsible political leaders. No means are overlooked that give promise of constructive results."

Mr. Eisenhower was the principal speaker at the opening session of the Nato Council's three-day meeting. Other speakers were Acting Secretary of State Christian Herter, the Nato Secretary-General, M. Paul-Henri Spaak and the Dutch Foreign Minister, Mr. Joseph Luns, Honorary Council President.

The impressive formal ceremonies of commemoration completed, the Council later turned to consideration of one of the gravest crises it has faced in its history — the Soviet threat to Berlin.

The Council members planned to meet in closed session to hear a report from the Western Big Four Foreign Ministers on their efforts to reach agreement on an effective bargaining position and tactics for forthcoming negotiations with Russia. The Foreign Ministers late Wednesday reported, after two days of deliberations, their "sincere desire to negotiate constructively with the Soviet Union." Spokesmen indicated, however, that they have yet to reconcile their differences over just what sort of a proposal to offer the Russians.

Nehru: Peking Act 'Improper'

NEW DELHI. — North-East frontier agency authorities said Thursday night they had no confirmation of the Chinese Communist report that the Dalai Lama and his party had crossed into India near Tawang, Assam.

The authorities pointed out that it takes about 20 days trekking through the dense and almost unexplored forests to reach Tawang, the biggest Buddhist monastery in India, and it would normally take some additional days for the news to trickle through from this inaccessible region.

Peking Radio and the New China News Agency both reported on Thursday that the Tibetan god-king was on Indian soil. This report was "confirmed" by "diplomatic sources" in New Delhi. At midnight, however, the report of the North-East frontier authorities indicated that the news was premature.

First news came from the Chinese Communists themselves.

The 23-year-old ruler is said to have left his capital, Lhasa, on March 17, seven days after the Tibetan revolt began and two days before the Chinese garrison in the capital was attacked. The Chinese claim he was "blatantly abducted" by the rebels.

He had been reported travelling with his mother and sister and members of his Cabinet through this rugged southeastern border region.

Renewed Fighting

The report of his safe arrival in India coincided with news reaching New Delhi of renewed fighting between the Chinese and Tibetan rebels southeast of Lhasa, and that the Chinese had brought in heavy artillery.

Reports from Kalimpong, on the Indo-Chinese border, also said that the entire 5,000-man militia of the Indian protectorate of Bhutan, on the border of Tibet, had been mobilized to meet possible trouble on the frontier in case the Dalai Lama crossed into the territory. Bhutan has declared that it would give the Dalai Lama temporary asylum should he come.

Earlier Thursday, the Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, admitted in the New Delhi Parliament that Kalimpong was a nest of spies and counter-spies, but he again refuted the Chinese Communist contention that it was the centre of the Tibetan rebellion.

Mr. Nehru said these spies and counter-spies were European, American, Asian, Communist and non-Communist.

He also said the Chinese Embassy's circulation of a Peking "People's Daily" editorial, alleging that Kalimpong was the "commanding centre" of the Tibetan rebellion, after he had denied this, "may be an impropriety."

He added it may not have been the right thing to do but it was not a breach of diplomatic privilege.

Mr. Nehru gave a detailed refutation of charges about Kalimpong, dealing with various Chinese protests, action taken by the Indian Government and its findings.

"In spite of the presence of people in Kalimpong to whom the Chinese Government might object because they are opposed to Chinese policy and of all kinds of other people indulging in espionage and counter-espionage, I cannot conceive how their activities could be construed into the statement that Kalimpong was the commanding centre of the Tibetan rebellion," he said.

Peking Brings Cold War

Mr. Nehru said he did not approve of the Chinese Embassy's action in bringing the cold war to India.

Mr. Nehru deplored Wednesday's angry scenes in the House, but twice there were brief renewed outbursts on Thursday.

One occurred when the Communist leader, Mr. Hiren Mukherjee, demanded a further investigation into activities in Kalimpong and said: "Yesterday, in the absence of the Prime Minister, the mask put on by the Congress Government was torn off." He added that insinuations against the Chinese Government and Communist Party had been made.

(Reuter, UPI)

Queen Voices Thanks For Pleasant Visit

HERZLIYA. — The Belgian Ambassador, Mr. Amaury Holvoet, on Thursday conveyed Queen Elisabeth's thanks to all those who had made her stay in Israel interesting and pleasant.

Her Majesty, who is leaving for Brussels Friday (today), was the guest of honour at a dinner given by Mr. Holvoet at the Accadia Hotel.

In her message, the Queen expressed satisfaction with her visit which fully came up to her expectations. To Israel children — who had welcomed her with so much enthusiasm — she wished a rich and peaceful future.

The Ambassador then toasted the President in the "spirit of the Queen's words." Mr. Ben-Zvi responded briefly, remarking on the great love and affection that Her Majesty had won during her visit to this country.

Present at the dinner were the President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi; the Prime Minister and Mrs. Ben-Gurion; Foreign Minister Golda Meir; Mrs. Chaim Weizmann; the Ambassador to Belgium and Mrs. Raphael; the President of the Hebrew University and Mrs. Mazar; the former Ambassador to Belgium and Mrs. Ariel; the Assistant Director-General of the Foreign Ministry and Mrs. Fischer; Mrs. Rebecca Sieff; the President's Aide and Mrs. Carmel and the acting Chief of Protocol and Mrs. Gilboa; the Chief of the U.N.T.S.O., General von Horn; Mr. and Mrs. Camille Huysmans; Mr. Jansen, a former Belgian cabinet minister and his daughter, and the Belgian Consul in Jerusalem and Baron Rollazzi d'Aosthan.

(Earlier Reports — Page 3)

Relief Airlifted To Madagascar Victims

TANANARIVE, Madagascar (UPI). — A mercy airlift ferried food and clothing across Africa to this battered island republic on Thursday to help curb the threat of famine and plague left by widespread floods and five successive typhoons.

Cargo planes were landing at Tananarive's main airport, about 30 miles from the flooded capital. From there, supplies were ferried by smaller aircraft to an emergency strip nearer the city, where more than 50,000 persons are homeless.

Other planes and ships were crossing the Indian Ocean from Africa's west coast with food, medicine and clothing rushed from France and other nations of the French overseas community.

Food and medical supplies were running low, threatening starvation and epidemic for disaster victims. Communications were paralyzed over wide areas by the floods, which followed five typhoons and torrential rains last week.

Government officials estimated the death toll may reach 500 when a full count can be taken. They denied local press reports quoting Premier Philibert Tsiranana as saying the dead would go over the 3,000 mark.

The French Premier, M. Michel Debre, wired M. Tsiranana last night that France had granted the island a $405,000 loan to help fight the disaster.

Private French citizens also answered Madagascar's call for help.

China Rejects Try At Everest from Tibet

AUCKLAND, New Zealand (UPI). — The Communist Chinese authorities on Thursday refused permission for Sir Edmund Hillary, conqueror of Mount Everest and hero of an overland Transantarctic crossing, to enter Tibet for an attack on Everest from the north.

Replying to a request from Sir Edmund, the All-China Athletics Federation wrote, "We regret very much to say that, due to inadequate conditions, we are not able to satisfy your request."

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PUBLIC MEDICAL CARE— A PUBLIC SERVICE
Or an Organizational and Party Tool?

A modern state must supply three basic services to its citizens: education, work and medical care.

After many difficult struggles, in which representatives of the Progressive Party and Haoved Hazioni played a prominent part — education became the direct responsibility of the State, replacing schools run exclusively by the parties in accordance with their different precepts. Only recently, a governmental labour exchange was established, replacing the one run exclusively by party representatives.

Only in the most vital field, that of national health, has the desired change not occurred — medical service is still the monopoly of trade unions, sports and political organizations. The Kanev Commission, appointed to draw up a scheme for national health services, has merely proved a disappointment, as it recommended the legalization of the existing state of public medical services.

Haoved Hazioni has fought for years for the implementation of an overall national health insurance scheme operated by a single Kupat Holim (Sick Fund). The reasons:

- **A single Kupat Holim will distribute the financial burden evenly among all sectors of the population and will ease the financial burden now resting squarely on the working public.**
- **A single Kupat Holim will prevent duplication, improve services and encourage proper coordination of the various departments of public medicine. All this will eliminate waste, and save precious funds.**
- **A single Kupat Holim will supply all the essential health services instead of delegating this to sundry organizations.**

Haoved Hazioni believes that all vital services catering for the citizen should not be made conditional upon the membership of any organization — such a state of affairs violates the basic rights of the individual.

DECISION ON THIS ISSUE IS IMMINENT, AND EVERY MEMBER OF THE HISTADRUT WILL BE CALLED ON TO VOICE HIS OPINION.

HAOVED HAZIONI
The Progressive Party Faction in the Histadrut

Healthy and Bright
With fresh Citrus delight

Social & Personal

The President on Thursday received Mr. Z. Shragai, a member of the Jewish Agency Executive.

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The Charge d'Affaires of Guatemala in Israel was At Home for cocktails in Jerusalem yesterday to a large number of friends including members of the Diplomatic Corps, the President of the Supreme Court, the Mayor of Jerusalem, the District Commissioner and the Directors-General of several ministries.

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Mayor David Tuviyahu was on Thursday elected the first honorary member of the Beersheba Rotary Club on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the liberation of Beersheba and in appreciation of his efforts in the progress of the town's development.

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Mr. Arie Fein and Mr. Miron Sima, the painters, have been elected Life Fellows of the International Institute of Arts and Letters in Lindau, Switzerland.

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An exhibition of oil paintings by the young artist Sari Shriro-Israel was opened at Beit Sokolow in Tel Aviv on Thursday. Among those present at the opening were members of the French, Swiss and Canadian Embassies, representatives of the U.S.I.S., the Tel Aviv Municipal Cultural Department, the Tel Aviv University, and Prof. Y. Slousez, the noted historian. The exhibition will be open until April 16.

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Visitors to the Hebrew University yesterday included Mr. Richard Crossman, British Labour M.P.; Mr. and Mrs. Tobias Birenberg, of Beverly Hills, Calif.; Mr. and Mrs. Elie Levy, Mr. P. Pellettier, and Mr. R. Spanien, all of Paris.

Mr. Richard Crossman, M.P., will give the first of the three 1959 Weizmann memorial lectures at 8.30 p.m. on Sunday in the Wix Auditorium in Rehovot. Mr. Meyer Weisgal will be in the chair.

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The Earl and Countess of Balfour, Mr. Gresham Cooke, M.P., and Mrs. Cooke; Mr. Austin Albu, M.P., Mr. Arthur Tiley, M.P., and Mr. John Hall, M.P., will be guests of honour at a dinner held by the Israel and British Commonwealth Association at the Park Hotel, Tel Aviv, at 8 p.m. tomorrow.

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The Traditional — Diplomats Ball for the benefit of Magen David Adom will be held on Saturday, May 9, 1959, at the Accadia Hotel. Organizations are kindly requested to abstain from similar functions on that day. For tickets please phone 29141, Tel Aviv, or Mrs. A. Berner (65421 between 9-2), Tel Aviv.

•

Mr. Y. Rokach, Director of the Pardess Syndicate, will speak on "Lessons of the Current Citrus Season" at the Haifa Maritime and Economics Club, at 1.18 p.m. today. (Friday) Reservations by phone, 2954.

•

BIRTH

RAPAPORT — to Miriam (née Kamson), wife of Dr. Erich Rapaport, at the Assuta Hospital, on March 27, 1959 — a daughter — Ora.

•

TOMBSTONE UNVEILING

The tombstone over the graves of the Jerusalem journalist Berl Corainik, and his wife Anya, who both died a month ago, will be unveiled at 11 a.m. Friday (today) at Har Hamenuhot. Buses will leave from the Jerusalem Journalistz Club at 10.45. A memorial meeting will be held at 5 p.m. at the Club.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

A memorial service for Segen Amittai David Lask and Segen Elisha Shmuell will be held at Kiryat Shaul Military Cemetery on Tuesday at 4.30 p.m.

LYDDA FLIGHTS

FRIDAY

ARRIVALS: El Al 420, from Istanbul, 1630; El Al 215, from N.Y., London and Athens, 1730.

DEPARTURES: El Al 408, to Istanbul, 0900; Olympic 601, to Athens, Rome, Paris and London, 0940; B.E.A. 129, to Athens, Zurich and London, 0955; Alitalia 455, to Athens and Rome, 1030; El Al 421, to Rome Munich and Vienna, 1400; El Al 209, to Athens, Paris and N.Y., 1500.

SATURDAY

ARRIVALS: El Al 208, from N.Y., Paris and Rome, 1330; B.E.A. 128, from London, Zurich and Athens, 1955; Olympic 602, from London, Paris, Rome and Athens, 2355; T.W.A. 742, from N.Y., Shannon, Frankfurt, Zurich, Rome and Athens, 0130 (Sun.); El Al 422, from Munich and Rome, 0655 (Sun.).

ISRAEL NATIONAL
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LA TRAVIATA
with the Guest Soprano
EMELINE DE-VITA
Tomorrow, Sat., April 4
Tues., April 7
Sat., April 11
FLEDERMAUS
Sunday, April 5
MADAME BUTTERFLY
Wed., April 8
All perfs. start at 8.30 p.m.
Tickets at the Box Office
(10-1, 4-8), Tel. 27760.

TAX IMPOSED ON ISRAELI GOODS SOLD TO DIPLOMATS

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER, Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The Customs authorities have imposed duties on Israel-made goods sold to foreign diplomatic missions in the country, although they pay for them in hard currency. The sudden imposition has caused much surprise among the mission members, who term the step "undiplomatic."

At the same time the measure has killed this foreign currency outlet for several local products, thus defeating the very purpose of increasing revenue.

The order, announced last month, imposed excise tax on chocolates, chewing gum, cocoa, instant coffee and ball point pens and refills made in Israel. The duties equal the "drawback," the amount of duty on raw material imports, which the customs refunds to manufacturers for exports of finished products.

The order has made the local products more expensive than similar foreign goods, which the diplomats may import duty free. As a result, orders for such products have already been cancelled and replaced by orders for foreign goods.

Elite Instant Coffee, for instance, which the diplomats could previously purchase against dollars at less than the price of Nescafe, has now become twice as expensive. The excise imposed amounts to IL1.280 per 50-gram tin.

Israel chocolates, a popular item among diplomats, will now cost three times as much as foreign chocolate for them as a result of a IL2.850 per kg. duty.

The sale of these Israel products to diplomats was a welcome source of dollar income in the past. The resulting switch to foreign goods will seriously hit the manufacturers.

It is understood that the Customs authorities refused a plea to postpone the imposition of the tariffs until April 1. Nor is there any official explanation why these "invisible exports" against dollars have been discriminated against, while exports actually sent abroad, even against clearing dollars, have not been affected.

A foreign enterprise here, which benefits from duty free import of equipment, recently intended ordering a dozen Israel-made air conditioning units against payment in foreign currency. But, in order to avoid paying the duties, the firm first had the units "exported" to Cyprus and then reimported them duty free.

The freight costs were far below the extra duty that would have been paid had the units been sent directly from the manufacturer to the firm.

ESHKOL ELECTED TO H.U. BOARD

Mr. Levi Eshkol, Minister of Finance, has been elected a member of the Board of Governors of the Hebrew University. Other new members elected at the meeting of the Board are: *England*: Prof. Kreba and Lord Victor Rothschild; *France*: M. A. Weisweiller; *Israel*: Dr. J. Foerder, Mr. J. Klier and Dr. J. Mirelman; *South Africa*: Mr. Rudy Fraenkel; *U.S.A.*: Mr. Victor Carter, Mr. L. Guzik, Dr. John Garlock, Prof. Milton Handler, Mr. Sam Landy, Mr. Moses A. Leavitt, Mrs. Nathan D. Perlman, Mr. Nathan Schwartz.

Elected Honorary Governors of the Board were Mr. H. Lourie of South Africa, and Dr. J. Jarcho, Dr. D. Kaliski, Dr. J. Rogoff and Mrs. Etta Rosensohn, all of the U.S.

Mr. Daniel G. Ross, President of the American Friends of the University, was elected a Deputy Chairman of the Board.

New members elected to the University's Executive Council were Mr. R. Barkatt, Mr. Leo Cohen and Dr. Augusto Levi.

Professional Council To Meet in Capital

The National Council of Professional and Academic Workers is to convene for its annual meeting at the Jerusalem Medical Academy on Sunday. The Council is a cover organization for 14 associations of professional workers.

Where to go

TODAY

• **Meet the Israeli:** — Tourists invited to meet Israelis at home. Information at Government Tourist Office, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa.

JERUSALEM

• **Zoo** — Jerusalem Biblical Zoo 8-3.30.

• **Film Shows:** — Israel Films daily, 11.30 a.m. Keren Hayesood Hall.

• **Tours** — Boys' Town Jerusalem, Bayit Vegan (opp. Mt. Herzl): Conducted tours to a Democracy of Youth. Vocational Schools: our youth preparing for the future. Call 62268.

Hebrew University: Conducted tour in English, daily at 12 noon. New University Campus.

Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour starting at 9 a.m. Book for this tour by phoning 4061, Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre.

• **Recorded Programme** — Music to Inspire. Handel's "Messiah" with Holy Land Scenes. Public welcome. Y.M.C.A., 8 p.m.

• **Exhibitions** — Scraperboard Drawings by Bernard Bisco (Bucharest), Nora Art Gallery, 9 Ben Maimon Ave., 10-1, 3-6. Tomorrow, 10-2.

Exhibition of Modern Art in Israel, Artists House, today and tomorrow, 10-1.

Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech: Special exhibitions: Survey of the Adullam region; Chalcolithic ossuaries from Azor. Also permanent exhibition. 9-1, 3-5. (Fridays, 9-1; Saturdays, 10-1).

• **Rockefeller Museum** — Permanent exhibition of Jewish ceremonial art. Paintings by G. Pol. Georghiou (from Cyprus); Paintings by Ernest Neuschul-Norland (from England); Great artists as book illustrators; Purim exhibition (prints); Archaeological exhibits and examples of primitive sculpture. 9-1, tomorrow, 10-1.

• **Meet Jerusalem Artists** — Tonight and tomorrow night. Tourists and members only. Artists' House, 9.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV

• **Entertainment:** Delphin Bay — exquisite cuisine. Recommended for Tourists. Dancing nightly. Tel. 23973.

• **Exhibitions** — Annual General Exhibition of Israel Artists, Sponsored by the Israel Painters and Sculptors Association. Tel Aviv Museum — Beit Dizengoff, 16 Rothschild Blvd., today and tomorrow, 10-1.

Exhibition of seventeenth century Dutch art, Helena Rubinstein Pavilion of the Tel Aviv Museum. (Closing April 7. Today 9-1. Tomorrow, 5 p.m.-11 p.m.

• **Zoological Gardens** — Open between 8 a.m.-5 p.m. daily.

• **Y.M.A. House** — Tourist Service (9 a.m.—4 p.m.).

• **Tourist Service** — Visit Hadassah Club, 96 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel 29838, 8 a.m.—2 p.m.

Wine Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 29838, 8 a.m.—2 p.m.

HAIFA

• **Tourist Service** — Hadassah Club, Youth Aliya Offices, 22 Rehov Hehaluts, Tel. 67955.

• **Consumer Goods Exhibition** — Leather products. Industrial Design Exhibition Centre, Beit Hakranot, Haifa, 10-1, 4-7. (Mondays and Tuesdays: 10-1, 4-9).

GIVATAYIM

• **Entertainment** — Les Compagnons de la Chanson, Hadar Hall.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• **Music Programme** — Saturday Music Hour at 10.30 a.m. at Y.M.C.A. with organ and recording of Haydn's Symphony No. 73 in D. Public welcome.

TEL AVIV

• **Y.M.A. House** — Tourist Service (7-9 p.m.).

• **Opera** — "La Traviata" 8.30.

• **Theatre** — Habimah: "The Merchant of Venice," 8.

Cameri: "Martha," 6.45, 9.30.

Ohel: "Five Finger Exercise," 8.30.

• **Entertainment** — Les Compagnons de la Chanson, Ohel Shem, 8.30.

HAIFA

• **Exhibitions** — Paintings by Y. Ranger, recently returned from Paris. Painter gives explanations at 12 noon. Continuing: Part of Exhibition of Painters from Haifa and the North, Chagall House, 24 U.N.O. Ave., 10-1; 5-8 (except Fridays), 11.30 a.m.: Opening of first show by painter Shoshana Finkelstein and sculptors Chanoch Erlich and Meir Deban. Second Floor. Last Saturday: New paintings by Yosl Bergner. Museum of Modern Art.

BEN SHEMEN

• **Theatre** — Cameri: "Rape of the Belt," 8.

COMING EVENTS

HABIMAH

Sat. April 4, "The Merchant of Venice," Tel Aviv.

Mon. April 6, "Tuvya the Milkman," Tel Aviv.

"The Merchant of Venice," Ashkelon.

Tues. April 7, "The Merchant of Venice," Tel Aviv.

"Tuvya the Milkman," Edison, Jerusalem, 9 p.m.

Wed., April 8, "Tuvya the Milkman," Tel Aviv.

"The Merchant of Venice," Rishon LeZion.

Thurs., April 9, "The Merchant of Venice," Afula.

"A Touch of the Poet," Kfar Saba.

All performances commence at 8 p.m., unless stated otherwise.

ISRAEL NATIONAL OPERA

Sat. April 4, "La Traviata."

Sun. April 5, "Fledermaus."

Tues. April 7, "La Traviata."

Wed. April 8, "Madame Butterfly."

All performances commence at 8.30 p.m.

HAIFA

Beginning April 11, 1959: Graphic works from exhibition: "Golden Age of Dutch Art." Museum of Modern Art.

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Opening of the Season with Seder Night, on April 22, 1959 conducted by a well known cantor.

HABIMAH
Tomorrow, Sat., April 4, at 8
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE
Habimah Hall, Tel Aviv
Monday, April 6, at 8:
TUVYA THE MILKMAN
Habimah Hall, Tel Aviv
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE
Ashkelon
Tuesday, April 7, at 8
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE
Habimah, Tel Aviv
TUVYA THE MILKMAN
Edison, Jerusalem, at 9
Shortly:
LOOK BACK IN ANGER
by John Osborne

BEN HUR HOTEL (Bahar)
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DAKA-Tours

Shocks Expected in Soccer

By KEITH REECHER

Saturday's local soccer card is chock-full of "needle" games and local "derbies." With the end of the season in sight, the battle for points in the honours, promotion and relegation struggles can be expected to gain in impetus and some surprise and shock results will be the order of the day.

Only two points separate the four leading sides in the National League and it is anybody's guess which of them will win the championship race in the end. League leaders, Petah Tikva Hapoel, are on view in Jaffa, against the local Maccabi, who held reigning champions, Tel Aviv Maccabi, to a 1-1 draw last week. It will be interesting to see whether the Haifa boys can do any better with their more active attack.

Meanwhile second - placed Tel Aviv Maccabi are hosts to Haifa Hapoel, who lie fourth, one point behind, in the game of the card. Haifa, too, were held to a draw in Jerusalem last week. A draw would be a fair prophesy but it may be the odd goal either way which settles the issue here. Third-placed Haifa Maccabi seem to have the easiest job among the leaders in their home fixture with bottom-placed Kfar Saba Hapoel, and should collect both points.

Tel Aviv Betar, just above Kfar Saba in the table, meet old rivals, Tel Aviv Hapoel, who seem fairly well placed mid-way up the table, without honours or relegation worries. Betar will battle hard for points and the sparks will fly. They should collect at least one.

Petah Tikva Maccabi, four points ahead of Betar, need all the points they can get to maintain their balanced spot away from the relegation zone, but visitors Jerusalem Hapoel may have other ideas and deprive them of one.

Ramat Gan Hapoel, who have fought their way to fifth place, and, although seven points behind the leaders, will want to finish as high up as possible. With Natanya Maccabi as opposition at home, Ramat Gan should add to their points tally.

In League A, the programme is just as interesting and the promotion race just as open. Four points divide the first six sides and every one counts. Tel Aviv Bnei Yehuda, current leaders, travel to face Mahane Yehuda Hapoel, number six down, and may have to be satisfied with one point only. Runners-up Kiryat Haim are also away, this week to Jerusalem Betar, who held Bnei Yehuda to a goalless draw last, so a definite win for the Hapoel men is not certain.

Rehovot Hapoel, third, are engaged in a local "derby" with their Maccabi town-mates, who are second from bottom, so they might think they are set for both points. Number 4 and 5, Tel Aviv's Hakoah and Shimshon sides, meet in a "needle" match. Shimshon were going great guns until a couple of weeks ago, but lost to bottom Afula Hapoel last week-end. This may have been only a temporary lapse and the return to form may come tomorrow.

FIXTURES: National League: Haifa Mac. vs. Kfar Saba Hap.; Jaffa Mac. vs. Petah T. Hap.; Petah T. Mac. vs. J'lem Hap.; Ramat Gan Hap. vs. Natanya Mac.; T.A. Hap. vs. T.A. Betar; T.A. Mac. vs. Haifa Hap. League A: Afula Hap. vs. Sha'arayim Mac.; Hadera Mac. vs. Hadera Hap.; J'lem Betar vs. Kiryat Hayim Hap.; Mahane Yehuda Hap. vs. Bnei Yehuda; Rehovot Hap. vs. Rehovot Mac.; T.A. Hakoah vs. T.A. Shimshon.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Batish, 10 Straus, 2911.

TEL AVIV: Abramsky, 42 Allenby, 63536; Zeidner, 51 Ahad Ha'am, 63851; Yafa, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24843; Kastel, 147 Ibn Gabirol, 32116. **JAFFA:** Glinka, 18 Street No. 4, 82429. **HOLON:** Brizt, Sokolov. **RISHON LEZION:** Strachilewitz. **NATANYA:** Hamagen. **RAMAT GAN:** Talpiot, 30 Abba Hillel, Gefen Qtr.; 78554; Amit, 130 Modiin, 72008. **REHOVOT:** Kleibner, 21 Teler, 95-1341.

HAIFA: Nordau, 13 Nordau, 4099.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Ruchma, 31 David Yellin, 3788.

TEL AVIV (Day): Geulah, 10 Allenby, 63275; Frankel, 28 King George, 28721; Michlin, 112 Allenby, 63258; Ben Yehuda, 142 Ben Yehuda, 20335; Zirah Hatikva Qr., 32408. (Night): Schwarta, 17 Allenby, 24553; Achvah, 165 Dizengoff, 24717; Greenberg, 46 King George, 26208; Avrahami, 9 Erlanger, 32385; Zirah, Hatikva Qr., 32403. **JAFFA:** Orsano, 3 No. 340 Street, 81793. **HOLON:** Ribak, Kibar Struma. **RISHON LEZION:** Strachilewitz. **NATANYA:** Hamagen. **RAMAT GAN:** Magen, 20 Bialik, 73874; Rambam, Givat Rambam, 72356. **REHOVOT:** Kleibner, 21 Teler, 95-1341. **HAIFA:** Magen David, 12 Geulah, 63063.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Hamsiri, 71 Bethlehem Rd., 61457; Dr. Oren, 92 Agrippas, 5475; Dr. Haim, 25 Emek Refaim, 2730; Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.

TEL AVIV: Dr. Eisen, 5 Shimshon, 26748. Dr. Har-Even, 95 Sheinkin, 26411. Dr. Weiss, 73 Dizengoff. Dr. Simon, 48 Keren Kayemet, 51374.

HOLON: Dr. Dobor, 18a Shikun Amami, Tel Gibborim.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Hamsiri, 71 Bethlehem Rd., 61457; Dr. Altschuler, 6 Straus, 4071; Dr. Abeles, 19 Ussishkin, 3688; Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.

TEL AVIV and HOLON: As yesterday.

NOTICE
The show window of Matzkin, Rehov Herzl, Haifa, which was awarded First Prize in the Window Display Competition, was decorated by "DECO", Max Brunwasser, Decorator, Haifa.

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11 Student-Priests At Bible Institute

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Eleven student-priests, including Jesuits, other Catholic orders and the secular clergy, who arrived here on March 10, have started a four-month study course at the Pontifical Biblical Institute of the Jesuits in Jerusalem.

The students were given a reception on Wednesday evening at the Institute.

The priests are engaged in a three-year programme which includes a half-year of study in Israel. The priests have recently completed two-and-a-half years in Rome. In Israel they will be studying geography, archaeology and Hebrew.

The Rev. Robert North, S.J., head of the Institute and and old ulpan student, will give the student-priests a "little" Hebrew course. They already have heard lectures on the Dead Sea Scrolls by Prof. Y. Yadin, and will be visiting archaeological and historical sites in the country. Their tours have included the Dead Sea, Massada and Ein Gedi.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins tonight	Jerusalem:	5.32
	Tel Aviv:	5.49
	Haifa:	5.32
	and ends	
	Jerusalem:	6.37
	Tel Aviv:	6.36
	Haifa:	6.38

tomorrow.

Portion: Shmini.

Haftara: Parshat Hahodesh, Yehezkel 45

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Minha, 5.40 p.m. Arvit, 8.55 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 5.30 p.m. Arvit, 6.30 p.m.

Heichal Shlomo: Tonight: 5.55 p.m. Tomorrow: 8.00 a.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 5.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 5.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

Mount Zion Synagogue: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Hugim Lehithadshut Hehayim Hadati'im: Beit Habalutsot, 14 Ibn Gvirol. Arvit, 6.00 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Tiferet Tzvi Congregation (9 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow morning: 8.30 a.m. Cantor Leib Glantz.

Beit Israel (96 Rehov Dizengoff): Tonight: 5.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Rehov Ben Yehuda): Tonight: 5.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.30 & 8.30 a.m. Minha, 5.35 p.m.

Beit Hamore (3 Rehov Nathan Straus): Tonight: 5.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 5.35 p.m.

HAIFA

Moriah Congregation (25 Kiryat Sefer St., Ahuza): Shabbat: Shahrit, 9.30 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatfhia Synagogue: Tonight: 6.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.: Minha, 5.50 p.m. Arvit, 6.32 p.m.

Shilo Synagogue (Ohel Shem Gymnasium): Tonight: 6.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

LISTEN IN

"That Man Satchmo"
A programme about
Louis Armstrong
Kol Yisrael
Today at 8 p.m.
Sale of tickets for the performances of LOUIS ARMSTRONG AND HIS TROUPE continues at the following offices:
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Tel Aviv Stock Market

APRIL 2, 1959

Pop. Loan 1949/59	93½
4% Comp. Loan 56/67	73½
Pal. Bearer Bds. Ser 5	99
2½% Comp. Loan c)	61¾
3½% Tavel Dollar	96¾
4% Reg. Sterling "A" e)	100½
Def. Loan Bonds 4½% f)	103½
4½% Def. Bonds f)	104¾
4½ Def. Bonds g)	102
4½% Loc. C. Debs. f)	100¾
4½% Loc. C. Debs. g)	99¼
Pal. Elec. pref. sh. (Ldn.)	207
4½% Bonds 58/65 f)	106½
ditto g)	111½
Koor Haysood	
4½% Deb. 58/65 f)	102
ditto g)	105½
6% Deb. 59/68 f)	100½
ditto g)	101½
Igroth 6½% Deb. 58/65	102
Rassco 6½% Deb. 58/64	
Class "A" f)	102½
Class "B" g)	107½
Rassco 6% pref. ord. sh. b)	79½
Bk. Leumi ord. sh.	159
Bearer Savings Cert. '59	96½
Bk. Leumi Investment	
Ord. sh. 'B' reg. d)	109½
Ata ord. 'B' sh.	83
"Kurdaneh" ord. "B"	83
9% con. debt. 59/68	82½
"Teva" ord. sh. a)	90½
Pal. Cold. St. (IL10.-) reg.	120
Bizur 4% debs. 56/65 reg.	99½
Nir 5% pref. sh.	90½
Gen. Mortg. Bk. ord. sh. d)	90
6½% Debs. 61/68 f)	102½
I.L.D.C. ord. sh. reg.	84½
Afr. Pal. Inv. ord. sh. reg.	86½
Moller ord. sh. reg.	1110
Pal. Brewery 8% con. debs. reg.	90½
Assis Hejarane ord. 'B' sh. reg.	66½
Nesher 6% debs. "A" 55/64	117
Pal. Potash "A" ord. sh.	65½
Dead Sea Works	315
Dolek ord. sh. "C"	114½
Jordan Exploration Co. Ord. "A" sh. reg.	60½
G.T.S. — Rassco Ltd. 6½ debs. 61/65 (bearer) f	101
Housing Loan, "A" 59/65 4½% (bearer) f)	101½
Housing Loan, "C" 59/69 6% reg. g)	90
Citco Ltd. 6% Debs. 61/64 (bearer) e)	100½

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POOLS. — Spending on football pools in Britain rocketed last year to £85m. — £12m. more than in 1957.

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Government Tourist Corporation Announcement
'Ovdat' Now Open to Visitors
The interesting ruins of the Nabatean city of Ovdat, located in the Negev on the way to Eilat, are now open to the public.
A Beduin camp situated near Ovdat can also be visited during the stopover.
Admission fee to Ovdat is 500 pruta. Special rates available to organized groups, youth clubs and army personnel.

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אומנות דורנו Art of Our Generation by Olga Schatz	IL4.200	IL2.500
במות עולם Theatre Throughout the World by J. Sela	IL5.500	IL3.250
לא נורא Not So Sad by Ephraim Kishon	IL5.200	IL3.500
הים האכזר The Cruel Sea by Nicholas Monserrat	IL5.900	IL3.750
מרג'ורי מורנינגסטר Marjorie Morningstar by Herman Wouk	IL8.400	IL4.000
אבשלום בני My Son, My Son by Howard Spring	IL8.200	IL4.000

Y.M.C.A.
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HANDEL: MESSIAH
With Holy Land Scenes
All Welcome — 8 p.m. Tonight.

DZIGAN & SZUMACHER
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Zeh vi Du Gehst
Mograbi Hall, Tel Aviv
Tomorrow, Saturday, April 4, at 9.15 p.m.

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Notice to the Public
Ministry of Posts
(Posts, Telegraphs, Telephones & Radio)

TENDER No. 7/59

Tenders are invited for the supply of 3000 Locally made Galvanised Stay Rods No. 1 for Telephone Poles.

Tender forms, specifications and drawings can be obtained from the Director of Engineering Services, G.P.O. Jerusalem, or from the Director of Acquisition Division, Ministry of Posts, Tel Aviv, Abu Kebir, daily during working hours.

The tender must be accompanied by a letter of guarantee or a cheque of a well known bank amounting to 10% of the amount of the quotation, which will serve as a guarantee of good faith.

Tenderers must indicate the dates of delivery in their quotation.

A certificate to the effect that the tenderer has fulfilled his obligations as regards income tax is to be enclosed with the tender.

Tenders accompanied by the guarantee must be addressed to the Director General, Ministry of Posts, Jerusalem, in double envelopes. The inner envelope is to be superscribed "Confidential — Tender for the supply of Stay Rods for Telephone Poles." The outer envelope should bear the sender's name and address.

Tenders not submitted in the above manner will not be considered.

Tenders must be submitted not later than April 19, 1959, 12 noon.

The Director General of the Ministry of Posts is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender nor to order the entire quantity from a single contractor.

Tenders by telegram will not be accepted.

Director General, Ministry of Posts

Ministry of Posts
(Posts, Telegraphs, Telephones and Radio)

TENDER No. 8/59

Tenders are invited for the supply of Concrete Pipes for underground telephone cables in accordance with the following sizes and specifications, as detailed below:—

Concrete Pipes of 2 Channels
Monthly requirements 4,000
Concrete Pipes of 3 Channels
Monthly requirements 7,000

Tender forms, further particulars and drawings can be obtained from the Director of Telephone Engineering Services — G.P.O. Jerusalem or from the Director of Acquisition Division, extension of Rehov Herzl, Tel Aviv, on weekdays during office hours.

Tenders must be accompanied by a letter of guarantee or a cheque of a well known bank amounting to 10% of the amount of the quotation, which will serve as a guarantee of good faith.

Tenderers will be required to give assurance of a monthly supply of the quantities indicated above.

A certificate to the effect that the tenderer has fulfilled his obligation as regards income tax is to be enclosed with the tender.

Tenders, together with letter of guarantee should be forwarded to the Director General, Ministry of Posts, Jerusalem, in a double envelope.

The inner envelope should be marked: "Secret — Tender for the supply of Underground Pipes." The outer envelope should bear the sender's name and address. Tenders not submitted in accordance with the above manner will not be considered.

Tenders must be submitted not later than April 19, 1959, 12 o'clock noon.

The Director General of the Ministry of Posts is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender, nor to order the entire quantity from a single tenderer.

Tenders by telegram will not be accepted.

The Director General, Ministry of Posts.

THE NATIONAL INSURANCE INSTITUTE EQUALIZATION FUND

for Payment of Benefits to Reservists on Active Service

NOTICE TO EMPLOYERS

As from April 1, 1959 the following changes in the payment of employees' insurance dues and Equalization Fund dues have entered into force:

Dues now amount to 4.25%
1. 3.5% in the case of old age insurance and dues for mothers and dependants.
2. 0.8% for the Equalization Fund.

The amount of insurance dues for accident insurance remains unchanged (payment in accordance with Paragraph governing risks).

IL360 (instead of IL300 as hitherto) is the maximum pay on the basis of which dues are now calculated.

IL50 (and not IL40 as hitherto) is the maximum pay in accordance with which payment of dues is calculated.

Income Tax forms 101 and 102 should be amended accordingly.

Employers may deduct 1.4% from employees' pay as hitherto.

An amended calculation table is available at all National Insurance Institute branches.

Household helps' insurance dues amount to 4.25% of wages.

NOTICE TO GUESTS

The traditional "Tzavta" will be held tonight at the Savoy Hotel, 5 Rehov Geulah, Tel Aviv, with the participation of Rabbi Dr. Lehrmann of Luxembourg and Dr. S.Z. Kahane, Director-General of the Ministry for Religious Affairs.

Wanted by Insurance Co.
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The Weather

FORECAST: Sharav weather, to come to an end in the afternoon.

Weather Synopsis: Barometric depression over Egypt moving rapidly eastwards.

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Canaan	29	12	24	26
Tiberias	67	15	32	32
Haifa Port	61	13	28	30
Natanya	60	10	28	26
Tel Aviv Kirya	59	9	28	27
Tel Aviv Port	65	15	29	28
Lydda Airport	41	5	26	31
Jerusalem	13	16	26	28
Beersheba	8	10	31	34
Sdom	—	16	31	33
Eilat	16	16	32	33

*A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

Mr. Julius Fiegelman, of Los Angeles, head of the Histadrut Appeal on the U.S. Pacific Coast, for a month's visit as guest of the Histadrut, (by Air France).

M. Robert Rousseau, President of the French Labour Sports Federation, to take part in the International Congress of Workers Sports Federations, which opens on Saturday night in Tel Aviv, (by Air France).

Mr. Fred Monosson, Chairman of the Israel Soldiers Welfare Committee in the U.S., for a two-month visit, (by El Al).

DEPARTURES

The Burmese journalists, U Maung Maung Kuin, U Mya Than, and U Aung Nyunt, after a visit of eight days, (by KLM).

Mr. L. Mundeleer, Belgian Minister of Middle Classes, for Brussels, after a private visit of 10 days, (by Sabena).

Mr. Avigdor Arikha, the artist, for London, (by Air France)

TOURISTS AND ISRAELI TRAVELLERS

Enjoy your waiting time in the Exit Hall of Lod Airport. After terminating your passport and customs formalities make your tax free purchases at the DUTY FREE SHOP and take along with you at lowest prices: French Perfumes, American-English Cigarettes $1.50 per 200, Cigars, Scotch Whisky $2.50, French Cognacs, Liqueurs, cameras and Swiss watches.

(Advt.)

Seamen's Church Marks 10th Year

Jerusalem Post Bureau

HAIFA. — The Scandinavian Seamen's Church celebrated its 10th anniversary with a reception, services and an Israel film show on Thursday evening. Dr. S. Colbi, of the Ministry for Religious Affairs, representatives of the municipality and the consular corps attended.

The reception ended with the singing of the Scandinavian anthems and Hatikva in Norwegian.

Pastor Per Faye Hansen, who operates the church, told *The Jerusalem Post* that it has 6,000 visitors yearly, mainly sailors and tourists from Scandinavia. In addition to regular services, he also arranges sightseeing tours for them to the holy places, including services on the Shore of Lake Kinneret, historical sites, kibbutzim and development areas.

"I believe that the rebuilding of Israel is a fulfilment of Bible prophecy," he explained.

Although the church is Lutheran, he does not enquire into the visitors' religions, but shows the sailors ways of spending their time, without drinking.

He also preaches against anti-Semitism, showing the men the Israelis as a hard-working people. The church is supported by friends in Scandinavia and is independent. It is the only seamen's church in this region.

Prof. Mayer Gets Bublick Prize

The Solomon Bublick Prize, one of the most coveted awards of the Hebrew University, was formally presented on Wednesday to Prof. L.A. Mayer, who is at present in hospital, by the President of the Hebrew University, Prof. B. Mazar; the Dean of the Faculty of Humanities, Prof. N. Rotenstreich, and the Chairman of the School of Oriental Studies, Prof. U. Heyd.

The award was decided upon by the University's Board of Governors at its session in Jerusalem last week.

The Prize for this year is being awarded for "the most significant work of study or research whose results have been published during the past two years," and according to the citation it was granted to Prof. Mayer, one of the foremost scholars in the field of Near Eastern Art and Archaeology, for his major work, a compilation of information about Moslem artists of all ages and in all Moslem countries.

Bond Agency Men Held for Fraud

TEL AVIV. — Two managers of a bond-selling agency, arrested on Wednesday on suspicion of obtaining money under false pretences and forging documents, were remanded for 10 days, while a third was released on IL20,000 bail by Magistrate Y. Treivish on Thursday.

Police charged that the three carried out their alleged acts as their firm is going into bankruptcy. Arye Kubott and David Warshavsky were remanded, while Ya'acov Noy was let out on bail. *(Itim)*

T.A. Crowds Give Resounding Welcome to Queen Elisabeth

TEL AVIV. — A resounding welcome was accorded Queen Elisabeth of Belgium by dense crowds on Thursday as she drove through Tel Aviv and Jaffa with her entourage, accompanied by Mayor Haim Levanon.

Her Majesty is scheduled to end her week's visit on Friday (today) when she takes off from Lydda Airport by an El Al Britannia at 3 p.m.

From Jaffa, the Queen drove on to the Weizmann home in Rehovot and toured the Weizmann Institute.

Because of her gruelling schedule, the Queen arrived at the approaches to Tel Aviv from the Accadia Hotel an hour and 20 minutes late — at 11.20 a.m. She was met at the Yarkon Bridge in North Tel Aviv by Mayor Levanon and the Town Clerk, Mr. Y. Nedivi. The Mayor entered the car and sat beside the Queen during the tour.

Her drive through the city lasted half an hour, while the convoy of six cars crossed Jaffa in 10 minutes. The Queen, wearing an olive-green dress and a large hat, waved to the applauding crowds through the open window of her car.

Schoolchildren, with Belgian and Israel flags, waited patiently for two hours for the Queen's procession.

Deafening Applause

The convoy proceeded from the Yarkon Bridge to Rehov Ariosoroff, Weizmann Boulevard, through Rehov Ibn Gabirol to Malchei Yisrael Square, where the Queen was greeted with deafening applause. The largest crowds were seen on Rehov Dizengoff, between Rehov Frischmann and the Square. The Queen drove on to the Herbert Samuel Esplanade, where she received a bouquet of flowers from a girl, and then paused briefly to look out at the Mediterranean.

As the Queen's motorcade passed the Herzliya Secondary School at noon, thousands of citizens and children waved flags and threw flowers in her path. Her Majesty's limousine was by then covered with flowers.

After going through Jaffa, the cavalcade went on to the Jerusalem road, where Mayor Levanon returned to Tel Aviv, and then turned off towards Rehovot.

Two Workers Hurt In Subway Mishap

HAIFA. — Two workers were injured in an accident in the subway tunnel on Thursday. A car of waste material was being unloaded when it went out of control and injured A. Haxan and M. Matzbi, both of Tira. They were taken to the Carmel Hospital.

Press Said Basic Part of Freedom

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — "Newspapers are a basic part of freedom," Mr. Colman Harwell, editor of the "Nashville Tennessean," told Rotarians of the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Club on Thursday. Israel, he remarked, was a "land dedicated to freedom." The forces that stifle error can also stifle freedom, he added.

Queen is Guest Of Mrs. Weizmann

Jerusalem Post Reporter

REHOVOT. — Queen Elisabeth of the Belgians on Thursday afternoon was the guest of Mrs. Chaim Weizmann in Rehovot, whose citizens turned out to give her a warm and spontaneous welcome.

The royal entourage reached the entrance to the town at 12.30 p.m. and was met by hundreds of local schoolchildren bearing flowers and waving Belgian and Israel flags. Her Majesty stopped to greet them with "shalom."

After being met by Mrs. Weizmann, Queen Elisabeth drove on to the Weizmann residence, where she watched from a balcony as two girl soldiers laid a wreath on the grave of the first President of the State in the garden below.

The Queen and her entourage were entertained to luncheon by Mrs. Weizmann. The other guests were the wife of the Belgian Ambassador in Israel, Mrs. Amaury Holvoet; the Ambassador to Belgium and Mrs. G. Raphael; the Chairman of the Weizmann Institute's Executive Council and Mrs. Meyer Weisgal; the Curator of the Weizmann Archives, Dr. Boris Guriel; and Mr. David Weizmann, Mrs. Weizmann's grandson.

After a short rest, the Queen toured the Institute accompanied by Mrs. Weizmann and Mr. Weisgal, and then visited Yad Chaim Weizmann and the nuclear physics research centre.

At 4.00 p.m. a tea party was held at the Weizmann Archives, while a quartet of students of the Tel Aviv Academy and Conservatoire of Music played works by Bartok and Rimsky-Korsakoff. Among those presented to Her Majesty were the Mayor of Rehovot and Mrs. Y. Katz; Mr. Abraham Wix, from Britain, and Miss Anna Weizmann, sister of the late President.

As she left, the Queen embraced Mrs. Weizmann and was again greeted by a cheering crowd.

Knocks Down Judge After Sentence

BEERSHEBA. — The Beersheba Magistrate, Mr. E. Nawi, on Thursday afternoon was attacked in court by a man from Eilat whom he had just sentenced to six months imprisonment for rowdiness in the Red Sea town.

Immediately after sentence was pronounced A. Aseido leaped onto the bench and knocked down the Magistrate. After he was overpowered, Aseido was taken to the police station. The Magistrate returned to his duties a few minutes after the assault. *(Itim)*

MURDER

(Continued from Page One)

on the scene at about 12.30 p.m. and opened an investigation under Inspector A. Bengin. They found five cartridges in the room, but no suicide note.

Investigations showed that the mother and children had been shot in their sleep, at very close range.

It is thought that a shot fired in this way would have been sufficiently muffled not to arouse other persons sleeping in the same room.

Police believe that Goetzler killed his wife first, and then the children. Since Yuval slept beside his brother, and lay next to the bedroom wall, his father may have shot at him from a greater range and missed without realizing it.

Mr. and Mrs. Neuhaus, who were asleep next door, told this reporter that they had heard nothing during the night.

Mrs. Neuhaus saw Yuval outside the house at 7.15 a.m. on Thursday morning. He asked her: "Dvora, what's the time?" and then walked off slowly to school, his head bowed.

By Thursday afternoon Yuval, a little blond-haired lad dressed in a red chequered shirt and blue shorts, had apparently not yet fully grasped what had happened and was playing unconcernedly with his teacher's son. Yuval is at present staying with Mrs. Messer and her husband, Aluf-Mishne Oded Messer, who was called to the Goetzler home shortly after his wife had discovered the tragedy.

Police are trying to trace relatives of the family, either here or abroad.

Mrs. Zafira Siev, a friend of the family, called on the Goetzlers on Wednesday evening and arranged for Yehudit to baby-sit for her, as she often did, the following night.

Mrs. Goetzler was a well-known graphic artist and had worked most recently with the Jewish National Fund.

Mrs. Neuhaus told *The Jerusalem Post* that the Goetzlers appeared to be a happy family. The parents were originally from Germany.

The family had been living at the Neve Magen servicemen's estate for the past three years. Six weeks ago Mrs. Goetzler's mother, who lived with them, died.

Mr. M. Shahal, from whom Goetzler rented his office premises, said he appeared to be a "very nervous person."

The bodies were taken to the Leopold Greenberg Institute of Forensic Medicine at Abu Kabir for post mortems. The funerals will take place on Sunday.

U.N. Notes Growth In E. Bloc Economy

GENEVA (Reuter). — Russia and Eastern Europe stepped up domestic production by six to nine per cent last year, with bumper harvests and rapid industrial growth, according to a United Nations economic survey published on Thursday.

Gross farm production reached record levels in the Soviet Union, Poland and Eastern Germany and industrial output continued to grow rapidly, according to the survey published by the Economic Commission for Europe.

In the Soviet Union and East Germany production rose despite a reduction in the standard working day. Wages rose slightly in Czechoslovakia and Rumania, but increases were mostly held down in Poland and Hungary.

The survey states "that the rapid rise in industrial output was largely due to the alleviation of bottlenecks in production." Efforts to relieve the major scarcities of fuel power and basic materials had borne fruit in the past 18 months.

Fuel supplies had improved and there was an "enormous expansion" in Soviet oil production — to double the 1954 output. East Europe had also benefited from the rapid growth in Soviet coal production which has turned Russia from a net importer to a net exporter of coal. Increased Russian steel production helped to alleviate shortages in Eastern Europe.

Durable consumer goods were the most dynamic element in private spending. But everywhere in Eastern Europe supplies of such goods, with the exception of a few items such as bicycles and radios, were still very small.

Prices were extremely high in relation to average wages, except in the Soviet Union, where prices of some goods, such as television sets, wireless sets and sewing machines were competitive or lower than in Western Europe.

Rabbi Rabinovitz Dies in Haifa

Jerusalem Post Bureau

HAIFA. — Rabbi Nahum Rabinovitz, a scholar and former member of the Rabbinical Court, died on Thursday, aged 71. Born in Russia, he came to this country 25 years ago.

The funeral will leave for Tiberias this morning.

One Firm Has Share in 3 Prizes

HAIFA. — The firm which prepared the decorations for the first prize winner in the Purim window dressing competition had to be satisfied with only a second prize for its own effort.

The Deco decorating firm was unable to explain why the prizes went the way they did, but it did have the satisfaction of participating in the three top awards. In addition to decorating the window of Matzkin, the first prize winner, the firm also did the window of Mehudar, which took third.

Deco is contributing its own prize money to Ilanshil.

Beduin Camel Mart Has Hollywood Air

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — Hollywood came to Beersheba on Thursday when Edward G. Robinson and a bevy of other distinguished visitors and tourists came south to see the weekly Beduin market.

Fewer Beduin than usual turned up, possibly because they thought the "heat was on" with "tough guy" Edward G. in town, or, more likely, because the police had begun an early morning round-up of smuggled camels. They bagged 10 animals, together with their owners.

Mr. Leon Uris, the author and screenwriter, was among the first visitors. He has been spending three days in the Negev, having climbed Massada on Wednesday and going on to Eilat later on Thursday.

Later actor Robinson arrived at the market during the course of location shooting for the film he is making.

Other visitors included Canadian Supreme Court Justice Ivan Rand and a large number of tourists from the U.S. and France, as well as a party of British soldiers on leave from Cyprus.

ANCIENT OVDAT OPEN TO VISITORS

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Nabatean and Roman fortress city of Ovdat (Abde), 70 kilometres south of Beersheba on the main Eilat highway, was opened officially to tourists and travellers on Wednesday, the Government Tourist Corporation announced here.

For the past nine months several hundred labourers from Dimona have been working daily to dig the city from under its Negev rubble. The main attractions at this Negev "halfway stop," the Byzantine churches and Roman fortress on top of the hill and a Roman bath at its foot, in addition to many caves on the slopes of the mount, have been cleared.

Winding stairs lead to the top of the hill. A magnificent desert panorama unfolds itself to viewers from the top of the fortress city.

The Government Tourist Corporation has arranged also for Beduin to serve coffee and tea at the foot of the hill.

Transport Operators Air Tax Problems

TEL AVIV. — Passenger and freight road transport operators met the Director-General of the Treasury, Dr. I. Arnon, here on Thursday to discuss problems affecting the industry.

Representatives of cooperative as well as private firms took part.

They all stressed the financial difficulties encountered in their present switch-over to diesel engines. They were promised that the problem would be investigated, including the tax burdens which the transport operators claimed were excessive.

POLICE ARE holding a lodger who is suspected of stealing IL9,400 from Dr. Adir Nimer Kassem of Acre. The money disappeared from the doctor's steel safe on Wednesday evening.

Gov't Approves IL 13m. Budget for Jerusalem

The Ministry of Interior has approved the Jerusalem Municipality's IL13m. budget for the 1959/60 fiscal year, it is learned.

The Municipality originally proposed a IL14m. budget, but the Ministry pared IL1m. off this sum.

This is the first time that the City's budget has been approved before the start of the new fiscal year, at the beginning of April.

Works Unit Approves Capital Sewerage Plan

A four-year plan to complete the sewerage network in the capital was approved this week by the Jerusalem Municipality's Public Works Committee. The plan will be brought soon before the Council for final approval.

An estimated IL4-5m. is to be spent on the plan. During the current fiscal year more than IL1m. will be used.

Work will start soon in the Talpiot section and continued in other quarters.

During the past three years the Municipality has spent IL2m. on the sewerage network.

Bulgaria Answers Israel Claim

THE HAGUE (UPI). — The Bulgarian delegation before the International Court of Justice on Thursday morning completed its presentation of oral arguments against Israel's claim arising out of the shooting down of an airliner by Bulgaria in 1955.

During a brief one-and-a-half hour session, Counsel for Bulgaria, Prof. Pierre Cot, once more outlined the various grounds on which the Bulgarian Government bases its claim that the court is not competent to deal with the case.

Mr. Shabtai Rosenne will give his final oral reply for Israel today.

(Earlier Report — Page 6)

Father in Care Of Juvenile Officer

The 19-year-old father of a daughter born to a girl of 12 was on Thursday placed under the care of the Juvenile Probation Officer by order of the Jerusalem District Court.

The youth, Edward Pelishinsky, had been turned out of his home in Beersheba by his stepfather, and later on had boarded with a neighbouring family.

He admitted that he had seduced their 12-year-old daughter and that after she had given birth had continued relations with her. Defence counsel stated that the two had told him they were in love with one another and that they intended to marry after they had settled the problem of their different religions as Pelishinsky is the child of a mixed marriage.

The Juvenile Probation Officer, Mr. M. Hurvitz, told the court that the Juvenile Court Magistrate had decided to send the girl to a youth institution where she will remain until she is 16.

The court was composed of the President, Dr. B. Halevi, and Judges M. Gaulan and Y. Cohen. *(Itim)*

Libel Hearings Begin Against 'Ma'ariv'

HAIFA. — The hearing of a criminal libel suit against the "Ma'ariv" afternoon newspaper filed by Mr. Y. Engelstein, the owner of a perfumery on Rehov Herzl, opened before Magistrate A. Bach on Thursday.

Mr. Engelstein claims that an item published by the paper last January, after brothels were raided on Mt. Carmel, had done him great harm. In his evidence, he said that he had no connection with the brothels and had not been arrested, as the headline to the item stated.

The trial will continue today and is scheduled to last about a week. Mr. Engelstein has also filed a suit for IL80,000 damages against the paper.

Farmers' Convention to See Agricultural Achievements

By PHILIP GILLON, Jerusalem Post Reporter

Israel's reputation among the nations is based not only on the achievements of her defence forces but also on the high level of the nation's agriculture. Even before the establishment of the State the Jews of Palestine had proven that energy and imagination could transform the agricultural situation of a poor and arid country.

During the last decade the draining of the Huia swamp and the diversion of the Yarkon have brought hundreds of thousands of dunams of land into production. In fact, technical progress has been so rapid that farmers are complaining now that the country is suffering from too much abundance and their products are piling up in storehouses.

Whether or not there is substance in the supposition that our farming has been too successful, there is no question that international interest is focused as closely on the New Israel of highly developed agriculture as it is on the antiquities of the Land of the Bible.

It was therefore an admirable idea to close the Year of the Asor with a [illegible] international Farmers' Convention. This was officially in Binyamina Ha'ooma on Sunday night, although many visitors from abroad are already here, spending a week at kibbutzim and moshavim during a "Farmer-to-Farmer" get-together.

Sunday night will include addresses by the Prime Minister and the Minister of Agriculture, to be followed by drama, dance and choral groups — a full programme in accordance with the vigorous Israel tradition.

Prominent Speakers

Highlights of the sessions in the following days include discussions of agriculture in various countries, including the Netherlands, Belgium, Ghana, the United Kingdom, the United States, Italy and Israel.

The guest speakers form an impressive panel. They include Baron A. de Vleeschauwer, Belgian Minister of Agriculture; Luis Rivera Santos, Puerto Rican Secretary of Agriculture; Mr. van de Plaasche, Director-General of the Netherlands Ministry of Agriculture; Earl Waldegrave, Parliamentary Secretary to the British Ministry of Agriculture; Mr. Martin Appiah-Danquah, General Secretary to the United Ghana Farmers Council; Prof. M. Botalico, Director-General of Soil Improvement and Settlement in the Italian Ministry of Agriculture, and Dr. Walter Clay Lowdermilk, American soil conservation expert.

Israel speakers will include Mr. Levi Eshkol, Minister of Finance; Professor Michael Evenari, Professor of Botany at the Hebrew University; Mr. A. Amir, Deputy Director-General of the Ministry of Agriculture; Mr. I. Rokach, of the Citrus Marketing Board; Mr. Joseph Weitz, Head of the Land Development Department of the Jewish National Fund; and Mr. Y. Horin, business and industrial executive.

More to Follow

English and French will be the most commonly used languages at the convention, but some Hebrew and Italian will be heard also. Simultaneous translation of each speaker's remarks will be a feature of the convention.

The convention will be followed by extensive tours, the Citrus Festival, a symposium on agronomy and the Agricultural Exhibition at Beit Dagon.

Some 400 visitors are expected. Most of them are non-Jews. Except for a few guests of the Israel Government, they are paying their own way.

The convention was organized jointly by 11 sponsoring divisions, including the Government Tourist Corporation, the Foreign Ministry, the Hebrew University, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Jewish Agency, and almost all bodies connected with agriculture.

The total budget allocated to advertising and organization is IL100,000.

The Belgian Minister of Agriculture, Prof. W.C. Lowdermilk, Mr. Robert Hewless, of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization, Prof. Renato Farias of Brazil, and ten delegates of the Italian National Advisory Council on Economics and Labour, headed by Prof. G. Merli, the Secretary, and including Senator G. Rizzi, the Vice-President, arrived yesterday for the convention.

World Wizo Meets In Tel Aviv Tomorrow

TEL AVIV. — The World Wizo President, Mrs. Rebecca Sieff, will on Saturday night open the plenary sessions of the World Wizo Executive at the Tel Aviv Museum. The gathering, at which Mayor Haim Levanon will be present, is to be attended by Wizo members from Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, France, Britain, Italy, South Africa and Switzerland.

The working sessions will be held during next week, at the Tel Aviv Wizo Club. They will deal with various aspects of Wizo activity in Israel and abroad and will map out future plans.

("Wizo Centres" — Page VII)

Verdict Today In Kafr Kasim Appeal

TEL AVIV.—The verdict will be handed down on Friday (today) here in the case of eight members of the Border Police who had appealed their sentences of imprisonment for the killing of 43 villagers of Kafr Kasim on October 29, 1956. *(Itim)*

SOVIET EMBASSY GIVES SHOWING OF 'IVAN'

The Soviet Embassy on Thursday gave a special showing of the film "Ivan the Terrible" for Foreign Ministry officials. The performance which was held at the Russian Compound in Jerusalem, was also attended by three members of the Soviet Embassy staff.

Top Chemists Coming To Rehovot Meeting

Jerusalem Post Reporter

REHOVOT. — Four world-renowned organic chemists will deliver papers at the symposium on organic chemistry being held on April 27 to mark the 25th anniversary of the Daniel Sieff Research Institute, Mr. Meyer Weisgal, the chairman of the Institute's Executive Council, announced on Thursday.

The scientists are: Sir Robert Robinson, O.M., F.R.S., and Nobel Prize laureate; Sir Charles Dodds, F.R.S., Director of the Courtauld Institute of London; Sir Ian Helbron, F.R.S. and Prof. V. Prelog, of Zurich.

An extraordinary meeting of the Weizmann Institute's Board of Governors to be attended by Israel and overseas members will be held on April 20 and 21.

Safety Fence Set For Negev Road

BEERSHEBA. — A safety fence to reduce traffic accidents will be erected on the Mishmar Hanegev Road here by the Traffic Police and the Public Works Department, it was announced on Thursday.

The fence, constructed of white concrete railings, will deflect automobiles running off the road with little or no damage.

If the experiment proves successful, it may be tried in other sections of the country.

Workers Volunteer 1,000 Free Hours

HOLON. — Workers of the Hamat Metal Plant here volunteered 1,000 work-hours in order to enable the company to accept its first export order for sanitary fittings to Yugoslavia.

The orders, received some time ago, were quoted at low prices and could have been carried out only at a considerable loss to the plant. The management called in representatives of the workers committee, who, in joint session with the management, decided on their one-time contribution.

German T.V. Film On Prof. Buber

LYDDA AIRPORT. — A West German television cameraman, Mr. Erich Ringelband, arrived here on Thursday by KLM to record an interview with Prof. Martin Buber by Mr. T. Koch, who conducts the noted German T.V. programme, "From the Original Source."

Mr. Ringelband said that the 45-minute film is part of a television series on anti-Semitism in Germany. *(Itim)*

172882 Wins IL1,000 In Mandatory Draw

Jerusalem Post Bureau

TEL AVIV. — Number 172882 won IL1,000 in the drawing yesterday of the second series of Mandatory Bearer Bonds. Number 185856 won IL500. The other prize winners were: Nos. 135623 and 185669. — IL250; Nos. 132478, 119609, 194333, 102478, 107978, 146310, 145596, 136529, 107936, 127371 — IL100.

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Cables in Brief

RUNTLERS. — Austrian customs guards who have chased cattle rustlers several times on the Italo-Austrian border during the past week opened fire and wounded a cow in their latest brush with rustlers.

BABOONS. — Hunting parties are being organized against herds of apparently famished baboons which have been raiding villages in the Tumu district of Northern Ghana, and carrying off goats and sheep.

U.N. Unit Adopts Israel Amendment

Jerusalem Post Reporter

UNITED NATIONS (UPI).— The U.N. Commission on Human Rights adopted an Israel amendment on the draft declaration on child rights designed to combat discrimination against children born out of wedlock.

The new first principle of the draft declaration, as amended, now reads:

"Every child shall enjoy all the rights set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights without distinction or discrimination on account of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, or other status — whether of himself or of either of his parents. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social station."

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THE JERUSALEM POST

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Friday, April 3, 1959
26 Adar B, 5719. 25 Ramadan, 1378

WHILE all Israelis were doubtless pleased by the announcement early this week by the Ministry of Education that 82 per cent of elementary school-children go on to secondary schooling, they must nevertheless have had something of a double-take. We should all like this to be true, and within the terms of the statement it is true of course, but these terms bear examination. The first thing that becomes evident is that the figure of 82 per cent only stands up if we consider any sort of study pursued by a child leaving elementary school to be secondary education.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Many of the continuation courses and schools included in this estimate can hardly be considered real secondary education, important as it may be that some sort of study, at whatever level, is being undergone by these adolescents.

What is clear is that the vast majority of those engaged in real secondary studies come from the veteran, established sector of our populace, as could be surmised from its more affluent economic position. However, when we take into account the simple fact that in three or four years over 50 per cent of our school population will consist of the children of new or relatively new immigrants, then we can begin to grasp the magnitude of the problem before us: the prospect of secondary education becoming (or rather, remaining) the preserve of the well-to-do, or of those successfully aspiring to affluence. The non-competitive scholarships being liberally provided for children coming from underdeveloped Middle Eastern countries can only be praised, but they only partly solve the problem.

A good deal of light is shed on the crux of the matter by an article in the current number of the Szold Foundation's excellent quarterly, "Megamot." It is an inquiry into the "Extent and Causes of Early School Leaving," and though limited to elementary schools, may be assumed to be relevant to secondary schools as well. It found "that while in certain sectors there is hardly any school leaving at all, in the culturally and socially backward sections of Middle Eastern immigrants it reaches disquieting proportions. . . A study of the causes leading to the drop-out showed that the direct cause is not poor economic or cultural conditions, but a combination of these with scholastic failure." A child who more or less succeeds in his studies is not forced to leave school for economic reasons alone.

These interesting conclusions should give us a lead in educational policy-making. We must seriously consider means and ways of developing and implementing special teaching methods for these children, perhaps along the lines of the "dual progress" system being tried in the U.S., whereby all pupils study certain subjects together, but separate according to rate of progress for the more abstract subjects such as mathematics or science. An entirely different meaning could be attached to the Ministry's 82 per cent, if the various forms of study so generously embraced in this estimate were going on in comprehensive schools which combine under one or several contiguous roofs academic, general and vocational studies. As things stand now, we have a debilitating division of authority whereby some schools are under the authority of the Ministry of Labour, while others owe allegiance to the Ministry of Agriculture — an arrangement hardly conducive to uniform standards. These arrangements are only partly dictated by our special circumstances and limited means.

The bill introduced last week by the Minister of Education calling for the implementation of a limited form of free compulsory post-elementary education is of course to be welcomed, especially in view of the fact that children often break off their studies because their parents want them to enter the labour market. But neither this bill, nor possible extensions of it, can obviate the necessity for a comprehensive re-thinking of our very special problem — the educational fate of the fast-growing percentage of new immigrant children — and the finding of real solutions.

Letter from Paris — **By Maurice Carr**

East-West Symphony

ON the rare occasions when Charles de Gaulle allows himself to speak out from the fullness of his heart and mind, he has the knack of composing a variety of motifs—angry and tender, personal and impersonal, sublime and petulant — into a harmonious whole.

The press conference he gave last week was rather like the audition of a symphony, rich and masterful, even though one or two passages seemed unworthy of him. The great banqueting hall in the Presidential Elysées Palace, where he spoke, took on the very air of a concert hall.

In front of him, on the red velvet cloth covering a small table planted on a dais, were his voluminous notes, which he never once glanced at, for he knew them by heart. His voice flowed quietly, evenly; but his close-set eyes beneath the lofty brows flashed with changing emotions. And from his clasped hands the thumbs kept dancing up expressively, as though plucking at invisible strings. Left and right, he was flanked by his Ministers and personal aides. They resembled an orchestra, albeit a silent one, with Premier Michel Debré occupying the place of the first violinist.

The audience of 600 journalists and 200 distinguished persons listened in rapt attention. Although we did not actually close our eyes, for 50 enchanted minutes we saw nothing of the over-flamboyant surroundings, the immense tapestries, the gilded columns, the female statue perched in impossible positions high up on the walls, the overhead carved horns-of-plenty and what-not adorning the painted ceiling.

President de Gaulle's discourse on East-West relations had as its *leitmotif* the future, the perdition or salvation, of mankind—with constant overtones insisting that humanist France must, under his leadership, serve as a torch-bearer in the quest of world peace.

The world chancelleries have no doubt been busy analyzing President de Gaulle's utterances, to discover their precise political significance. It would seem that President de Gaulle primarily addressed himself to his Allies, to Washington, London and Bonn, with now and then an aside to Moscow, which was in any case listening in, of course.

Allies Chided

By implication he chided the Americans and British—and rightly so—because they had let themselves be pushed to the summit under duress, under Russian threats over Berlin. They would have done far better to go there of their own initiative and free will, as he had suggested last summer when he vainly pleaded for a meeting between Messrs. Eisenhower, Macmillan, Khrushchev and himself on Middle East affairs. Now the West, through its shortsighted policy or lack of policy, has been made to look weak, if not foolish.

According to President de Gaulle, the damage may yet be undone if the Western Powers use the forthcoming summit conference to launch a crusade for joint East-West aid to the underdeveloped countries. This move has everything to commend it. The proposal is that the "haves" — "Europe, all the way from the Urals to the Atlantic, and her daughter, America"—shall give a fixed percentage of their riches and know-how to the "have-nots" through the intermediary of an international agency. Such assistance will be without political strings for they do not mind starting and losing wars, provided that they do not lose territory and even emerge from the bloodbath better off than the victors, whose bounden duty naturally is to hasten to make Germany strong again. Need President de Gaulle have coated the pill in so much sugar, praising the Germans for their new-found innocence, their noble qualities? "The only battle worth fighting is for the welfare of man," declared the former Resistance chief. It may be that the Germans, who only 15 years ago were slaughtering defenceless men, women and children as fast as the crematoria could devour the corpses—it may be that these Germans have undergone a change of heart. Maybe not. Who knows? Do even the Germans themselves know? Meanwhile, are they to be extolled to the skies?

Diagonal shading east of the Oder-Neisse line shows segment of pre-war Germany now ruled by Poland.

President de Gaulle issued a veiled, but none the less intelligible and surely justified warning that unless America and Britain rallied to the support of France in North Africa, he would have to reconsider the French position in the Western alliance. Asked if France would remove her land and air forces from the "integrated" NATO units, he replied curtly "Wait and see!" He explained the withdrawal of the French Mediterranean Fleet from NATO with these words: "I draw your attention to the fact that the NATO zone of action does not reach to the southern shore of the Mediterranean." Actually, Algeria lies within the NATO area, according to the Atlantic Treaty; but since the NATO Powers have pretended that Algeria is no concern of theirs, President de Gaulle has at last begun to draw the logical conclusions.

Warning to Washington

While stressing, in all sincerity, the need to keep the Western alliance strong "until such time as peace is assured," he also declared: "The Atlantic alliance would be impracticable, it would fall to the ground, without France." If Washington and London are wise, they will heed these remarks.

On the subject of Algeria, President de Gaulle ventured much further than ever before towards a liberal settlement. He paid tribute to the youth of Algeria, those who are fighting with the rebels against the French no less than those who are fighting with the French against the rebels. They all want a "new, modern and fraternal Algeria," he said, and after a cease-fire the Algerian people will be able to choose by universal suffrage whatever political status suits them best. "I do not prejudge the choice," he said, "but I am sure the Algerians will wish to link their fate with that of France, and I am sure France will wish the same thing."

This statement has aroused a furore among the *ultras* of Algeria, who are threatening to assemble 200,000 demonstrators in the Forum of Algiers next May 13. That day, they predict, will not only be the anniversary of last year's uprising, but will see the beginning of a new revolt — with, they claim, the backing of the army — against de Gaulle.

The *ultras* definitely mean business. But if their intended demonstration of force flops, it will merely provide final and conclusive evidence that President de Gaulle is in complete control of the French ship of state on both sides of the Mediterranean—and that hasn't happened to any Paris government for years and decades.

and untainted by imperialistic motives.

If the worst happens and the Kremlin rejects the idea, then at any rate the underprivileged millions will clearly see on which side justice lies. President de Gaulle, however, does not aspire to score a tactical propaganda victory. He is convinced that even if things are patched up in Europe, the cold war will never end—it may even degenerate into a hot war—so long as East and West continue their manoeuvres for domination of the "uncommitted" part of the globe.

Berlin Pooh-Poohed

President de Gaulle depreciated, and at the same time pooh-poohed, the Berlin crisis. Apparently he thinks that this was artificially provoked by Mr. Khrushchev as a device for panicking the West towards the summit. Now that the Soviet leader has gained his point, there is no reason why the West should go on to make gratuitous concessions. Certainly, a Western capitulation in Berlin would have calamitous consequences.

On the other hand, it is obvious that Mr. Khrushchev's burning desire for a summit is not to be explained solely in social terms. There is something he badly wants besides the pleasure of shaking hands with two Western Presidents and a Prime Minister. What that something is, he alone knows. But it is reasonable to assume that he seeks a settlement whereby the East-West frontier in Europe today, running through the middle of Germany, will be recognized as definitive, at least for the next decade or two. The West does not anyway have the power to take Mr. Khrushchev's part of Germany away from him. But for fear of angering Bonn and thus driving it into the Eastern camp, the West cannot officially and publicly accept the division of Germany as permanent. Hence the double-talk of the Western leaders on the subject of German reunification.

Since France needs the Federal Republic for the Common Market and for a future Eurafrican partnership, President de Gaulle improved on the usual double-talk, and let it be understood that Marianne loves Fritz more than do John Bull and Uncle Sam. From what President de Gaulle left unsaid, however, it may be assumed that France will not curse her Anglo-Saxon Allies if they decide that Germany shall be denied atomic arms, on condition that Russia for her part agrees to pull back her forces further to the east.

While lavishing fulsome praise on Chancellor Adenauer's "new Germany," President de Gaulle became the first Western statesman to recognize the Oder-Neisse for the Germans to swallow.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS COMMENT

Self-Help v. U.S. Aid

Hahoker (General Zionist) feels that the termination of American aid may prove a blessing in disguise since it is bound to throw us on our own and force us to redouble our efforts for higher productivity and efficiency. Foreign grants have only helped to give a distorted picture of our economy and encouraged us to live on other people's money. Being forced to get down to serious endeavour may hasten our economic independence.

Herut is dismayed at the American decision and writes that whenever the State Department wants to deliver us a blow in order to mollify the Arabs, it sugar-coats it with compliments: we have a first-rate army and therefore do not need arms (while the Arabs are inundated with them) and assistance is discontinued because "we are doing well economically." Cutting off aid at this juncture would not be so bad, provided that we were really heading for economic independence, but to our regret Mapai has been leading us in the opposite direction.

The Hatzofe (National Religious) view is that America should review its decision, which was not taken out of economic considerations, and that it is to America's advantage to aid Israel's democracy.

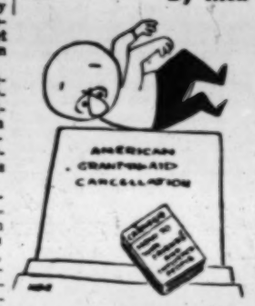
Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda) and **Hahoker** are scandalised by the method chosen to test the call-up of Reserves on Wednesday evening, averring that it made for unnecessary alarm and demanding that those responsible for this April Fool prank be brought to book.

Kol Ha'am (Communist), on the other hand, reads into the call-up a preparation for a military campaign ("at a time when the great powers are meeting to abolish cold war, Israel chooses to increase tension") and issues a Communist Party call to the country to thwart Ben-Gurion's plot, which is designed "to divert attention from the country's vital problems, the economic morass, unemployment, and the tax burden."

Ha'aretz (non-party) deplores the Knesset practice of allowing important heavy business to pile up at the very end of the fiscal year to the extent that the body is forced into a Marathon against time. This militates against the smooth and judicious deliberation of the problems in hand.

Davar (Histadrut) and **Lamerhav** also discuss the State Controller's report.

ELI — By Meir



"Eli says State Department policy makes him feel like the Paschal Lamb."

Readers' Letters

IMPROVING JERUSALEM

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Although there are major issues and problems concerned with the growth of Jerusalem, and the determination of priorities is fully recognised, there are minor, or seemingly minor, issues whose solution is relatively simple and could give real relief to the residents of the city. I would call attention to three items:

(1) the pruning of trees whose overhanging branches and foliage constitute a real danger after sundown, and the spraying or pruning of branches in trees infected with caterpillar nests; (2) the proper lighting of street repairs and of building materials on sidewalks; (3) an attempt to alleviate the noise and the traffic risk at the corner of Gaza Road and Rehov Arlosoroff. If the competent municipal authority would spend a day at this corner, he would note the recurrent car accidents and the constant screeching of brakes and the opening of Diesel exhausts. I hope that his findings would enable him to reduce the possibility of a grave accident at this corner.

Yours, etc.
E. J. COHEN

Jerusalem, March 12.

BAGGAGE AT PORT

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — With reference to Mr. Segal's letter regarding baggage arrangements at Haifa port, published in your issue of March 22, we wish to point out:

Passengers' luggage is brought into the passenger hall where it is sorted in alphabetical order by a special gang of porters. This system enables each passenger to find his luggage easily in the row which is marked distinctly by the initial letter of his surname.

However, impatient passengers often interfere with the work of the porters and pick up their valises straight from the trailers as soon as they arrive in the passenger hall.

This, and similar irregularities, would certainly be avoided if we had a real modern passenger terminal instead of our present passenger hall, which is actually a storage shed adapted as far as possible to its special task.

Nevertheless, services to the passengers and their luggage have been improved in recent years to a great extent, thanks to the cooperation of all concerned, including the Customs and the Government Tourist Corporation.

Those parts of Mr. Segal's letter which concern the Customs and the Government will presumably be answered by them directly.

Yours, etc.
N. RAB
Port of Haifa Authority, Public Relations Officer

Haifa, March 22.

GEORGE KONTOS and ANTONINE ANDROULAKIS, Kifissias 90, Athens TS, Greece, are two medical students at the University of Athens who wish to correspond with young Israelis, in order to get to know about Israel and to exchange stamps.

Israel Answers Bulgarian Objections

Rosenne Refutes Arguments Against Placing of Claim

By HENRIETTE BOAS

THE HAGUE.—

MR. Shabtai Rosenne, continuing his refutation of Bulgaria's five Preliminary Objections to the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice over Israel's claim regarding the El Al disaster, dealt extensively last week with Bulgaria's Third Objection which contested the Court's jurisdiction since Israel had not yet exhausted all legal instruments before Bulgarian courts when it applied to the International Court.

In the circumstances, this Bulgarian objection was an important one. Only the previous Saturday, in a decision on the International dispute between Switzerland and the United States, the International Court by a nine-six majority had declared itself incompetent to hear Switzerland's claim *inter alia* because this state had not yet exhausted all legal instruments before U.S. courts. The dispute concerned the U.S. assets of the Swiss-registered Interhandel company, which the U.S. had seized during the last war as enemy property and had later refused to release because Interhandel, though registered in Switzerland, was, according to the American authorities, actually a daughter company of the German I.G. Farben. The Hague Court then decided that the rule that national legal instruments must be exhausted before an international procedure can be started, stands firm in international law, and is always applied in cases like the above. The American judges, moreover, definitely have the authority to apply rules of international law, if required, and also do so, the Court stated.

National Aircraft

Mr. Rosenne, in the case of Israel against Bulgaria, stressed that here for this reason this State itself stood up for its own legal claims. There was an indissoluble connection between the State of Israel, whose colours the aircraft had been flying, and this aircraft itself, its crew, its passengers and its freight etc. Bulgaria's delict against Israel had been one of international law. For that reason, according to Mr. Rosenne, Bulgaria could not invoke its own internal jurisdiction. According to the rule that one state cannot administer justice, or have justice administered, over another sovereign state, it was out of the question that any Bulgarian court could be authorised to judge Israel's claim. Moreover, in 1955 the U.N. General Assembly had adopted a resolution specifying that the safety of the civil aircraft of one state flying over the territory of another was a matter between states and therefore a matter of international law.

Earlier, Mr. Rosenne had continued his argument why article 36, paragraph 5 of the Statute of the International Court made the compulsory jurisdiction of this Court binding on Bulgaria with regard to the El Al disaster of July 1955, though Bulgaria joined the U.N. only in December of that year.

As to Bulgaria's Second Objection, alleging that Israel's declaration of acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court in 1956 could not apply to disputes which had arisen before that date, such as the El Al disaster of July 1955, Mr. Rosenne, referring to the full text of that declaration, stated that the date assumed by that declaration as its starting date was not 1956, but October 25, 1951, and it could not be denied that the present dispute concerned a matter which had occurred after that date.

Finally Mr. Rosenne discussed Bulgaria's objection that Israel's claim was inadmissible because the damage sustained had ultimately been borne mainly by non-Israel insurance companies. He submitted that insurance based on arrangements between third parties, from which Israel and Bulgaria had kept out, had nothing to do with Bulgaria's responsibility at issue here. It was characteristic, he said, that no other state had ever raised this objection, as it had no legal base. The acceptance of this objection now would lead to exceptionally unreasonable and unacceptable results and would mean the denial of the right of any state ever to put forward any claim for damage the material part of which had been borne wholly or partly by foreign insurance companies.

Earlier Mr. Rosenne had argued why Bulgaria's last three objections, which had reached the Court's Registry before the closing date of December 8, 1958, only by cable, in a brief cable version and not in detail, should not be admitted at all.

Natanya's New Museum Overlooks the Sea

THE Romi and Helen Goldmunz Art Museum, dedicated in Natanya on Wednesday in the presence of Queen Elisabeth; Mr. Moshe Sharett, M.K.; the donors, for whom it is named; and other distinguished visitors and art patrons from different parts of the world, is an unusual rectangular building perched on a cliff-top amidst sand dunes overlooking the sea.

One hundred metres long, 20 metres wide and 10 metres high, the museum will have a floor area of 2,800 square metres, of which 600 are ready now that two-thirds of its expected final cost of IL1m. have been invested by the donors. Standing on a 40-dunam plot on the southern outskirts of the town, the museum will, it is hoped, "become the focus of an Artist Colony that will foster and better Israel Art," in the words of Mr. Oved Ben Ami, Natanya's former Mayor and the man behind the project.

Mosaic Piazza

The approach to the museum is being transformed into a piazza reminiscent of St. Mark's in Venice. A blue mosaic covers the facade, and inside the main entrance foyer the marble floor is inlaid with a grey mosaic, which has also been used for the walls.

Large columns and an enormous gallery run right through the building, and extremely large windows, built from the ground floor to well above the gallery, give a maximum amount of light. The architect has made the most of the north-and-south exposure in order not to spoil the effectiveness of natural light. Artificial lighting will also be used. Windows and walls have been reinforced with special insulation to keep out the seashore damp, and an air-conditioning unit will maintain a stable temperature night and day.

The subterranean auditorium seats 300, and the concert hall 600.

The museum's offices are also included at this level, leaving the entire space above ground for exhibitions. Kastel, Kahana, Merowitz, Mokady, Naton, Oshi, Stematsky, Streichman, Wechsler and Zaritsky among the painters, and Danziger, Feigin, Konnen, Kosso and Shemi among the sculptors are the Israelis in the opening exhibition, which includes works of art by old and modern masters. A statue sculptured by Prince Alexander of Belgium has been donated by his grandmother, the Queen, a noted patron of the arts.

The architect, Mr. Aron Heinz Fenchel, who designed the Dan Hotel, the Israel Pavilion at the Brussels Fair and the late King Abdullah's winter palace at Shuneh, is currently rebuilding and redecorating Jerusalem's King David Hotel. *D. MAGNES*

The Night the War Fell on Kol Yisrael

By PHILIP GILLON

I WAS staying overnight at my sister's flat in Jerusalem on the night when the war fell on Kol Yisrael. I was in fact being talked to on the telephone by my wife in Ashkelon, when she suddenly interrupted herself to say that Kol Yisrael was announcing a general call-up—I should explain that as a courtesy to me my sister had switched off her radio while I was listening on the telephone. I shouted to my brother-in-law and he rushed to the machine. Of course we had to wait until the current came in, but my wife relayed the news from Ashkelon and I shouted it out at the top of my voice. Eventually we picked up the announcement in English and I rang off in order to hear it repeated in Rumanian and Hungarian, which of course I do not understand.

"This is it," I said, "I must rush back tonight to my unit." I must explain that for the last year I have been a key figure in the organization of Ashkelon Civil Defence — in fact I have been on a course which has qualified me as a Chief Warden, with the right to order all the inhabitants of the town into the shelters. "You can't get back now," said my sister correctly, since I had no transport of my own and public transport had long since ceased. "They'll have to manage till morning," my brother-in-law said. We were silent for a while, brooding on the fate of the Ashkelonians without their Chief Warden.

We started to quarrel about whether the announcer had promised that Haim Laskov would address the nation at 9.15 p.m.; I had heard her say this with the utmost clarity, but the others were certain that she had only promised a repeat of her shattering announcement at ten that night. "The whole thing's your fault," my sister said bitterly to my brother-in-law, "You and your jokes!" Apparently he had said just before I arrived that the country could stand another Sinai campaign far easier than another successful tourist season.

Haim Laskov was apparently too busy to make the speech he might have promised, so we tried to work out for ourselves what had happened. Obviously, if the Egyptians had attacked anywhere between Nahal Oz and Tiberias, we would have heard the sound of the guns; although my sister said that there had been some noises during the day, we decided that we had localized the trouble to the areas around Eilat in the South and Gonen in the North. My brother-in-law suggested that there might be revolution or war in Jordan or Syria, but I thought that this would have come over the news after the announcement. "Ah," he said, "Censored!" We decided to evade the censorship by listening to foreign stations and succeeded in picking up an announcement in Serbian that Israel had mobilized (my brother-in-law had once been to Vienna and was certain that he had identified the language) but later we discovered that this was the second station of Kol Yisrael.

"There's only one thing to do," my sister said. "Phone X." X is our contact right up at the top and out of courtesy we only worry him for inside stories when we cannot pick them up elsewhere. We phoned X's house after a number of engaged signals but were told — significantly — that even he had known nothing about it and that he had in fact rushed off to General Headquarters. "This means another Sinai all right," my sister said. "If they kept it secret from X! I think I'd better start looking for some black paper for the windows." We had some coffee and picked up the "Voice of America," which wasted our time with some ridiculous news from Tibet. Then my niece woke up and we had to switch off the radio to let her sleep while Rome might be burning. I telephoned my wife to get out my old army uniform I use for Civil Defence.

"I suppose the Queen of Belgium and all the tourists will leave at once," my sister said. "J. won't," I declared, "He'll volunteer for Nahal." J. is a young South African whom I like very much but whose loyalty to Israel she suspects. "He won't," she said, "He's incapable of identification." We quarrelled bitterly about J.'s intentions until my sister said that she had better close the curtains and suggested that it was time somebody else should make the coffee. My brother-in-law wondered whether they shouldn't conserve supplies, but they decided to have a last fling at the tin.

My sister was unostentatiously closing the curtains when Kol Yisrael slurred over a mysterious correction. "An April Fool's joke," my brother-in-law said.

I am proud when I recall that throughout the two-hour crisis we did not show the slightest sign of panic.

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International Farmers Convention

OFFICIAL OPENING

Sunday, April 5, 1959
at 8 p.m.

in the Binyanei Ha'ooma, Jerusalem
in the presence of the President of the State of Israel and Mrs. Izhak Ben-Zvi

PROGRAMME

Chairman: **Mr. Kadish Luz,** Minister of Agriculture.

Speakers: **Mr. David Ben Gurion,** Prime Minister
Mr. Kadish Luz.

Greetings: **Mr. Erich Jacoby,** Representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Organization.
Baron A. De Vleeschauwer, Minister of Agriculture, Belgium.
Mr. Luis Rivera-Santos, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Puerto Rico.
Mr. E. A. Mahama, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Agriculture, Ghana.
The Earl Waldegrave, T.D., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Great Britain.
Mr. Gershon Agron, Mayor of Jerusalem.

Entertainment Programme:
Habimah Theatre, First Act of "This Land," by A. Ashman.
Kol Zion Choir.
Hebrew University Students Dance Group.

Entrance will be by ticket only. The audience is requested to be seated not later than 7.50 p.m. The President will arrive at exactly 8 p.m.

Kol Israel will rebroadcast excerpts of the opening ceremony in a special programme Sunday from 10.30 until 11 p.m.

Registration for participants from abroad at the Government Tourist Office, 60 King George Avenue, Jerusalem, on Saturday night, April 4, from 7-9 p.m., and on Sunday, April 5, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

PLENARY SESSION

PROGRAMME

Monday, April 6

Morning

9.30 — 9.40 a.m. Chairman, **Mr. Levi Eshkol,** Minister of Finance.
9.40 — 9.50 a.m. **Mr. Yitshak Shapiro:** greetings on behalf of the Agricultural Centre.
9.50 — 10.20 a.m. **Mr. Z. Isaakson,** greetings on behalf of the Farmers Association.
"Modern Agricultural Settlement" — **Mr. Levi Eshkol.**
10.30 — 10.50 a.m. "Agriculture in Puerto Rico" — **Mr. Luis Rivera-Santos,** Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Puerto Rico.
10.50 — 11.10 a.m. Intermission.
11.10 — 11.40 a.m. "Practical Approach to Agriculture in Ghana" — **Mr. Martin Appiah-Danquah,** General Secretary of the United Ghana Farmers Council.
11.40 a.m. — 12.10 p.m. "Agriculture in the Ancient Negev" — **Professor Michael Evenari,** of the Hebrew University.
12.10 — 12.40 p.m. "Agriculture in Belgium" — **Baron A. De Vleeschauwer,** Minister of Agriculture, Belgium.

Afternoon

3.20 — 4 p.m. Chairman, **Mr. Z. Isaakson,** Farmers Assoc. "Soil—Water—Man" — **Mr. Arieh Amir,** Deputy Director General of the Ministry of Agriculture.
4.00 — 4.30 p.m. "Recent Developments in British Agriculture" — **The Earl Waldegrave, T.D.,** Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Great Britain.
4.30 — 4.45 p.m. Intermission.
4.45 — 5.10 p.m. "Citriculture in Israel" — **Mr. I. Rokach,** Director-General of the "Pardess Syndicate."
5.10 — 5.40 p.m. "Soil Conservation, A World Problem" — **Professor W.C. Lowdermilk,** Adviser on Soil Conservation, U.S.A.

Tuesday, April 7

Morning

Chairman: **Mr. N. Vorlhesky,** Agricultural Centre.
9 — 9.30 a.m. Jewish Agriculture throughout the World" —**Mr. J. Weitz,** Member of the Executive, Jewish National Fund.
9.30 — 10 a.m. "Agricultural Problems in Brazil" — **Dr. Luiz Guimaraes,** Director General of the Ministry of Agriculture, Brazil.
10 — 10.15 a.m. Intermission.
10.15 — 10.45 a.m. "Development of Citriculture" —**Mr. I. Horin,** Director General of "Tachin Hakal" Ltd.
10.45 — 11.15 a.m. "Soil Improvement — Development — Civilisation" — **Professor M. Botalico,** Director General (Soil Improvement and Settlement), Ministry of Agriculture, Italy.

ISRAEL'S WEEK

Royal Tour

QUEEN Elisabeth, the 82-year-old Queen Mother of Belgium, continued her tour of Israel. Her charm, poise and genuine deep interest in all that she inspected captivated the hearts of Israel in schools and at state receptions, in kibbutzim and in churches.

Last Friday, she crossed to the Old City of Jerusalem, where she attended Good Friday services.

On Sunday she drove to Nazareth, where she attended Easter Sunday mass at the church of St. Joseph and knelt in the grotto at the Shrine of the Annunciation. She collected flowers at the King Albert Forest, planted in 1938.

On Tuesday, the Queen dedicated the Archaeological Institute bearing her name at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem and in the evening she was guest of honour at a reception tendered by President Ben Zvi—the first State reception for royalty ever given in Israel.

On Wednesday the Queen's tour of Jerusalem somehow became a tour of Hadassah institutions. Then, laying a wreath at Herzl's tomb and planting a cedar sapling nearby, the Queen drove on to the Ben Shemen children's village, and in the evening attended a gala concert of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra at the Mann Auditorium in Tel Aviv. Before the concert, the Queen attended the opening of the Museum founded in Natanya by the Belgian diamond industrialist, Romi Goldmuntz.

Yesterday the Queen toured Tel Aviv and visited the Weizmann Institute. She was the luncheon guest of Mrs. Vera Weizmann.

The Queen's tours of the country, and particularly of Galilee, proceeded with perfect precision and without the smallest hitch. The people she met in towns and settlements instinctively displayed just the right mixture of respect for royalty and friendship for a visitor displaying such keen interest in Israel.

QUEEN ELISABETH OF BELGIUM toured the country and captured the heart of Israelis young and old... **NUMEROUS VIP'S** were on visit in Israel, and **THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY WAS BUSY** dedicating Chairs in the name of various personalities from abroad. **THT SUEZ CRISIS** over the seizure of Israel cargoes remained unsettled despite some lessening of tension... **AN OVER-DRAMATIC ANNOUNCEMENT** of a routine call-up of three reserve units for their annual service caused a 24-hour flap here and abroad. **A LIMITED FORM OF FREE SECONDARY EDUCATION** would be provided according to a bill approved by the Cabinet... **A DROP IN THE INFANT MORTALITY RATE**—from 35.6 per thousand to 30.9 per thousand—was disclosed by the Ministry of Health. **POLICE WERE STILL INVESTIGATING** last week's collision between two interurban buses. **THE FIRST CYPRUS ART SHOW** opened in Jerusalem's Bezalel Museum.

Sues Route

AFTER the Egyptian seizure of the Israel cargo of two ships passing through the Suez Canal, the Foreign Ministry received confirmation that the third ship detained, the Greek vessel Nicolas Cairas, had been permitted to proceed with her cargo. Later during the week, a German freighter, the Hildegard, under charter to Zim, also passed the Canal en route to Eilat, where she will join the growing merchant fleet of different flags plying between that port and Asia and East Africa.

Israel officials, however, made it quite clear that these two cases by no means represented a satisfactory change in the situation. The Nicolas Cairas was held up for three days and the Hildegard was not carrying any cargo when she passed the Canal. Moreover, the Egyptians still hold the Israel cargo of the two previous vessels and have even failed to react to interventions by the U.N. Secretariat. Israel insists both on the immediate release of all cargo and on a clear undertaking by Cairo not to interfere with any Israel cargo in the future.

At some future date, when the port of Eilat is fully developed, when a railroad is built from Beersheba to Eilat and when the southern Negev is populated, most of Israel's exports to Asia and East and South Africa will go straight through Eilat. However, for the time being, and probably for many years to come, the unhampered passage of Israel goods through the Suez Canal is of prime importance for the development of Israel's growing trade with Asia and Africa. At present overland transportation-costs from most of Israel's manufacturing centres are still lower to Haifa than to Eilat—even for potash manufactured at Sdom. Moreover, until quite recently the port of Eilat was not yet sufficiently developed to handle ships of over 5,000 tons. A more important reason why Eilat cannot yet replace Haifa in trade with Asia is the fact that Israel's imports from Asia are much smaller than her exports to that Continent, which totalled more than $6m. last year (two-thirds of it in polished diamonds). Thus ships would have to return to Eilat practically empty on many of their runs. To solve this problem, a "circular route" has been adopted. Ships leave from Haifa to Asia and the Far East, from there to South and West Africa, then to America and back to Haifa.

Last year, Israel goods made their first appearance on several Asian markets. Taiwan purchased $350,000 worth and Singapore and Malaya became markets of importance. Even People's China purchased some bromine. Moreover, figures for the first two months of this year indicate a rapid expansion. In January this year exports to Asia totalled $923,000, compared with $683,000 in the same month last year. The most notable increase in the past two months took place in exports to Burma and Japan.

Israel's exports to Australia and New Zealand also have to pass through Suez. Trade with Australia increased 75 per cent during 1958, while a notable increase in commerce with New Zealand is expected following the recent signing of a trade agreement with that country.

VIP Visits

WHILE Belgium's Queen Elisabeth was the most illustrious VIP on visit in Israel this week, there were scores of important guests here from every continent. Many of the guests—including officials of Cabinet rank—arrived for the forthcoming International Farmers' Convention, while others came in connection with various dedication ceremonies at the Hebrew University.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, in whose name the Chair of History and Philosophy of Science at the Hebrew University was dedicated, concluded her week-long tour of the country. Among her acquisitions here was a two-year-old camel purchased by her grand-daughter Nina at the Beersheba market and a few hundred pounds' worth of Maskit products. Negev Beduin chieftain Sheikh Suleiman el-Huzeil sent Miss Roosevelt a decorated saddle for the camel which will be flown to the Roosevelt managerie in Hyde Park, N.Y.

The University also named the Chair of Bacteriology for Mrs. Etta Rosehnson, former National President of Hadassah and presently Chairman of the coordinating committee between Hadassah and the American Friends of The Hebrew University. A special delegation of the Canadian Friends of the Hebrew University, including Canadian Supreme Court Justice Ivan Cleveland Rand, participated in the dedication of the Law School Building donated by the Canadian Friends.

The Board of Governors of the Hebrew University also decided to dedicate a Chair of Neurology in the name of Dr. Israel Wechsler who has been one of the oldest friends of the Hebrew University and a member of the Board.

Relations with South America were cemented by visits of two outstanding personalities: the Speaker of the Argentine Parliament and Venezuela's former Minister for Foreign Affairs. Argentine Speaker Prof. Federico Fernandes de Monjardin came as a guest of the Knesset and was warmly welcomed by the House. A close friend of Argentine President Frondisi, former journalist de Monjardin is one of the leaders of the Union Civica Radical Intransigente. His party's success in the recent elections brought him the Speakership of the Argentine parliament. Prof. de Monjardin is an old friend of Israel.

Dr. René de Sola was Minister for Foreign Affairs in the provisional government formed in Venezuela after the revolution, and served in that capacity until the installation of the newly elected Caracas Government last month. Dr. de Sola is a noted jurist, who served as a judge and later as Dean of the Faculty of Law at the Santa Maria University.

While these dignitaries were visiting Israel, Israel's Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Pinhas Sapir, was touring South America. It was hoped that his trip would result in closer economic relations with several Latin American countries.

Queen Elisabeth of Belgium, accompanied by Foreign Ministry officials, calls on President Ben-Zvi.
Photo Schlesinger

Big Flap

AT 7:00 p.m. on Wednesday — All Fools' Day — Kol Yisrael warned all listeners to watch for a most important announcement during its 9:00 p.m. news broadcast. Popular speculation ran from a devaluation of the pound to news of a military putsch. But the announcer prefaced the newscast by announcing dramatically that all reservists whose unit code-names were to be called later should report to their units the next day. The announcement was broadcast in no less than nine languages. Only then did the announcer give the code-names of the units involved — only three. By then, however, excitement had run high all over the country.

On Thursday morning, Mr. Ben-Gurion called an urgent meeting of the General-Staff to clarify what exactly happened the night before. An investigation commission had been appointed to look into the matter, but Kol Yisrael was absolved of any responsibility for the blunder, the announcement said.

Bus Crash

POLICE were still investigating the causes of last week's collision of two Egged buses on the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv highway in which two passengers died immediately after the accident and a third—one of the 38 injured — succumbed later in hospital.

Even before its "internal" investigation committee had completed its work, the Egged management hurriedly told the press that the causes of the accident were "most probably" technical and that the two drivers concerned were not responsible although interim results of the police investigation indicated that the tragic accident occurred after the Tel Aviv-bound bus had tried to pass a truck.

Reacting to claims that the drivers might have been fatigued from working too long hours, Egged stated that drivers worked seven and a half hours a day plus 40 hours overtime a month "without causing any special strain" and denied the need for legislation restricting bus drivers' overtime. Yet a Ministry of Transport spokesman revealed that under a long-standing agreement between the Ministry and the bus cooperatives, drivers were permitted to work a maximum of 27 hours' overtime monthly.

Meanwhile this week there was another accident involving a bus. It hit a private car, injuring two passengers. There were several other traffic accidents, in one of which a child was run over by a taxi in Holon.

The Middle East Scene — *By Amnon Bartur*

Tragedy of an Iraqi Nationalist

"I CANNOT serve as the Ambassador of a Red gang... whose hands are soaked with the blood of the people and which has turned Iraq into an enormous prison." These were the concluding sentences of a long and impassioned letter of resignation which Fa'ik el-Samarra'i, Iraqi Ambassador to the United Arab Republic since the July *coup d'état*, sent to Brigadier-General Kassem last week-end.

The letter, which tells a grim story, is a document of the utmost importance and gives a few insights into the makings of a revolutionary movement that was to turn into a real blind alley:

- Far from being the impregnable, loyal army it was reputed to be, the Iraqi Army had for years included more than one group of conspirators who were only waiting for the right moment to overthrow the monarchy and its pro-Western regime. It appears that three such groups were working simultaneously, unaware of each other's existence. When in their attempts to convert fellow-officers to their cause they stumbled upon each other, they decided to combine their leadership and the choice fell upon Kassem. Samarra'i, as Secretary-General of the right-wing opposition Istiklal Party, was in contact with one of these groups. The most revealing statement he made in his resignation is that Kassem's original group "was reputed to be a Communist hive."
- Politically speaking, there was no co-ordination whatever between these three groups: all they were agreed upon was that Nuri-es-Said's regime had to go. This lack of harmony between the engineers of the July revolution seems to have been responsible for most of the clashes that occurred after it. Samarra'i reveals, for instance, that by appointing him Ambassador to Cairo, Kassem was trying to get rid of him. This is in keeping with Kassem's well-known habit of sending his political opponents abroad, mostly on diplomatic missions. Thus Hussein Jamil, Secretary of the left-wing National Democratic Party, was sent off to New Delhi as Ambassador. When he was appointed Minister of National Guidance following the recent Cabinet reshuffle, Jamil came back and one of the first measures he took in his new capacity was to order the suspension for two weeks of the leading Communist Baghdad newspaper, "Ittihad el-Sha'b." This brought the intervention of Kassem himself, and the paper continued to appear; whereupon Jamil went back to New Delhi, ostensibly to wind up, and it is not clear to this day whether he is back in Baghdad.
- Samarra'i also laments the fact that the Cabinet has become completely powerless, and that Ministers are not exercising their authority. The state of near-chaos is amply illustrated by one story he tells: when he was in Baghdad for a few days following the uncovering of Rashid Ali el-Gailani's plot police stopped him on the main street no less than nine times.

NOTHING DOING! Fa'ik el-Samarra'i and his Political Attache Miss Samiyya el-Zahiri attending a Cairo concert of songs by the famous Egyptian singer Umm Kulthoum.

Iraq-U.A.R. Relations

The former Ambassador's letter does not make any startling revelations about the development of the rift between Cairo and Baghdad, but casts an interesting light on the way the Baghdad revolutionaries viewed their relations with Egypt at the time of the coup. On the morning of July 14, relates Samarra'i, he was asked to go on a mission to Cairo, but both the military and the political sides of the mission were accomplished before he arrived. Upon reaching Cairo, he was told that a shipful of British arms had already been sent to a Syrian port *en route* to Iraq; when he went to Damascus to see President Nasser on the political aspect, he found that the latter's declarations of support and solidarity more than adequately covered Baghdad's requirements. It was not until his arrival in the U.A.R. that he was notified of his appointment as Ambassador. Startled to learn that he was taking up a diplomatic post, he was told in Baghdad that the assignment would be for no more than "two or three months," after which Iraq's union with the United Arab Republic would be proclaimed.

The difficulties began with "the artificial controversy between the advocates of a merger and advocates of unity." The controversy, writes Samarra'i, was exploited by the Communists, who took advantage of the discord between Kassem and Colonel Aref, and it was then that the Iraqi Communist Party started to attack the U.A.R. About this time Abdul Nasser called the Iraqi Ambassador and expressed the desire to meet Kassem "to put his mind at rest that he (Nasser) was not at all thinking of merger or unity, and that all he wanted was Arab solidarity." Kassem declined the offer, claiming that Aflf el-Bizri, the Syrian Communist, had warned him against meeting Nasser personally.

Then came U.A.R. Education Minister Kamal ed-Dine Hussein's visit to Baghdad, when the Communists organized hostile demonstrations; the Arab Lawyers Congress, whose delegates were greeted in Iraq by shouts of "We do not want you to take our oil!" and "Republic, not Province!"; Aref's arrest and trial, and the uncovering of Gailani's plot. Anti-Cairo propaganda reached its peak when Colonel Mahdawi took up the matter following the trial of Aref and Gailani. When the Arab League Economic Council met in Cairo early in February, Dr. Ibrahim Kubba, Iraq's Economics Minister, seems to have done all he could to worsen the situation. Coming at the head of an oversize delegation reportedly full of Communists, he opposed any kind of economic cooperation between the Arab countries.

Shawwaf's Revolt

Samarra'i refers to the Shawwaf revolt and describes it in effect as an inept, ill-prepared and improvised affair, wondering how the U.A.R. could be accused of engineering such a messy operation. Clearly, he thinks that Cairo had nothing to do with the revolt. He speaks of the rivers of blood and of Communist terror, and likens the aftermath of the Mosul revolt to what took place in Russia in October 1917.

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IT is impossible to pass fair judgment on Samarra'i and his conduct so long as the situation in Iraq itself is not clear. It is obvious that there was intervention in the Mosul revolt, that Nasser was more than just interested in a merger with Iraq, that Communist terror did not reach anything approaching the proportions depicted in the resignation, and that Samarra'i is heavily influenced by the Egyptian version of the dispute.

Replying on reports disseminated by Cairo Radio and the Cairo Press, he described in a moving manner how Dr. Abdul Jabbar Jomard, Kassem's former Foreign Minister and a member of a well-known Mosul family, had been brutally killed during the crushing of the Shawwaf uprising, and how, when his brother came to remove his mutilated body, he in turn was killed. Baghdad Radio on Tuesday broadcast a recorded interview with Jomard, who said that he was startled to hear the news of his own death and that of his brother, who was in the house only a few hours earlier!

What is even more interesting, however, is that the Prosecutor at the Special High Military Court was last week distinctly heard over Baghdad Radio listing Jomard among the traitors and reactionaries killed in the wake of Shawwaf's insurrection!

Parliamentary Report — *By Lea Ben Dor*

DEBATE IN A HURRY

THE Knesset sat almost incessantly during this past week, from morning to night, racing through a schedule that could have supplied work for several weeks. The Foreign Ministry, the Ministries of Posts, of Labour, Agriculture, Social Welfare and Health, all presented their reports for the year, the debates on the speeches were rolled off, and, in addition, the Ministries of Education and the Interior replied to last week's debates on their departments.

This is, of course, absurd. The debates were brief, the members tired. By the time the final vote was taken only 65 members were present, although this vote on the Budget is in the formal sense the most important action of the year. It is no tragedy that the budget was passed a day late. But why all this pressure at the last moment? The arrival of March 31, and with it the end of the financial year, is surely one of the few events in the State than can be foretold with assurance and accuracy, and yet, every year, it seems to overtake us unawares.

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THE debates were disappointing. The main clue to the political situation, for instance, especially with elections in the offing, should be provided by the reply of the leader of the Opposition to the statement of the Foreign Minister. Mrs. Meir's speech had been straightforward. She reviewed the work of her Ministry, warned the West against resuming their successful romance with Nasser and, in reply to a question by Mr. Raphael later, said we were nearer to peace with the Arab countries than ever before. This statement is somewhat self-evident, for if we are ever to have peace with them, that day must inevitably be coming nearer.

Mr. Begin was altogether disappointing. First he tried to make a little trouble inside the Cabinet by saying that he would not argue with the Foreign Minister at all because Mr. Ben-Gurion said recently that he, as head of the Government, was responsible for the conduct of foreign affairs. It is true that in his speech at Eilat, on the occasion of the southern port's tenth anniversary two weeks ago, Mr. Ben-Gurion delivered himself of a number of pronouncements on the danger of Egypt interfering with cargoes from Israel passing through the Suez Canal, and also on relations with Asiatic countries, both matters with which Mrs. Meir might have dealt. But the manoeuvre was overobvious. Mr. Begin produced his refusal to discuss the speech with so many apologies of such elaborate politeness that the audience began to titter. Only in Aesop's fables are characters so polite to their opponents. And when he got down to criticism of Government policy, what had he got to say? That there was no point sending test ships through the Suez Canal — like the ill-fated Bat Galim, which was confiscated and her crew detained for many months — unless we were prepared to take action if they were interfered with. And that there was no sense in lodging complaints with the Security Council in connection with the present interference with goods from Israel passing through the Canal, because the Council members were concerned only with their own interests, and their failure to give Israel (justice merely set up undesirable precedents. On this point the Government is to a large extent in agreement with him and, in fact, no complaint has been lodged in connection with Egypt's latest contraventions.

What does Mr. Begin recommend as an alternative to the futile policy of going cap in hand to the Council? An open appeal for justice to the signatories of the 1888 Treaty of Constantinople concerning freedom of passage through the Canal, including Russia, "Austria-Hungary" and Turkey. One should not exaggerate the prospects of success of such an appeal, he thinks, but it would be worth trying. If that is the most revolutionary proposition that the Opposition has to offer, we may as well stick to the present Government and the Security Council.

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SEEING Mr. Begin had declined to address her, Mrs. Meir not unnaturally refused to reply to his arguments.

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PROBABLY the only significant point made came from Mr. Y. Hazan (Mapam), who sought to argue with Mr. Ben-Gurion that it was not *because* of the Sinai Campaign, but despite it that we had made good progress in our relations with the Afro-Asian nations. Two and a half years ago, after the fighting in Sinai, all the opposition parties, and even the opposition within Mapai, were united saying that our rash defence of our borders, necessary as it might have been to keep the southern areas habitable, had certainly cost us all prospects of friendship with Eastern nations. Now progress in this direction is generally admitted, and all that remains is a sterile argument over whether Sinai actually helped or merely did not hinder.

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THE other ministries did not fare much better, although they had important points to present for discussion. The Minister of the Interior, Mr. Bar Yehuda, for instance, had spoken with warmth of the things his Ministry is trying to do, and the difficulties with which he is faced. And what did he get for his pains? Mr. Kelmer (National Religious) protesting first that the Jerusalem Municipal Council was too slow and parsimonious in giving contractors licences for new buildings, and then spending the rest of his time protesting against the issuing of a licence for a tall structure that is to go up opposite Heichal Shlomo, the central building of the Mizrahi organization, and will block its present fine view over the Old City. It will also obscure the view of the build-

THEATRE NOTES

MARIUS REVIVED

Chamber Theatre presents "Marius" by Marcel Pagnol. Hebrew: Haim Guri. Directed by Gershon Plotkin. Decor: Arnon Adar. Music: Gary Bertini.

THE Chamber Theatre has taken "Marius" out of mothballs, given it a good airing, done some minor alterations and is trying it out on the audience, old and new. Since the material was of such good quality in the first place it would have been a pity to discard it after so little use. Gershon Plotkin, who directed the play, has tightened it up where it was too loose, eased it up a bit where it was too snug.

Marius is one of a series of three plays by Marcel Pagnol dealing with life on the Marseilles water-front. The other two are called "Fanny" and "Caesar," respectively. This trilogy has been presented successfully in France. In the U.S. the three were incorporated into an elaborate musical production starring the late Ezio Pinza. Marcel Pagnol does not have the despairing cynicism which seems to mark the works of most modern French playwrights.

The story of Marius is that of a boy who loved a girl, Fanny, but whose real love and dreams centred upon the sea and the far-off places to which it could carry him. Gershon Plotkin has chosen to lay the emphasis on the other characters in the play rather than on the young lovers. This is all to the good. The four cronies — Caesar, Marius' father, Panisse, Fanny's elderly suitor, Escartafigue, the ferry-boat captain, and Mr. Brun, a customs officer, together with Honorine, Fanny's mother, are the real body of the production. These characters, with their tragi-comic problems, are delightful people. With superb skill M. Pagnol manages to make them laugh and weep at the same time and makes the audience laugh and weep, not at them, but with them.

There is no doubt that Zalman Laviush steals the show as Caesar. He is excellent as the wily café-owner who cheats his friends at cards, bedevils them with his salty uninhibited wit and takes care of his love-life with pedantic regularity. His great love for his son, Marius, and his fumbling attempts to bridge the gap between father and son are done with a crude finesse which is delightful. His stricken look of blank despair when he realises that Marius has gone, completely dominates the final curtain.

The Chamber Theatre is evidently short of young actors to fill young romantic roles. When Peter Frye wanted a young man to play the part of Eugene in "Look Homeward Angel," he took an inexperienced actor and trained him until he turned out in a first-rate performance. Gershon Plotkin tried the easier course of turning a less young but experienced actor into a young 22, with less success. Ori Levy looks attractive enough (except for a wig which is an abomination) but he works just a little too hard at trying to be the post-adolescent dreamer that Marius was. Gila Almagor, in her first major role, is just right for the part of Fanny. She plays her role in an easy and pleasantly relaxed manner.

Rahel Marcus seems to have got into the spirit of Honerine much better than she did when she originally played it. She manages to be tough, vibrant, motherly and feminine all at the same time. Nissan Yatir is very satisfactory as Panisse. Moshe Hurzel is good as Escartafigue, and Yehuda Fuchs looked just right as Mr. Brun. Others participating are Giori Shamai, Zadok Zarfati, Emanuel Ben-Amos, Ari Kasviner, Tirza Atar.

The settings create a fine atmosphere for the play and are gratifying in every way.

IDA B. DAVIDOWITZ

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DEPARTURES: MARCH 29—APRIL 3
FROM TEL AVIV-JAFFA (LOD AIRPORT)

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN.	0845	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, New York
April 5	0000	EL AL	Istanbul
	0040	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	0085	EL AL	Rome
	0955	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	1500	EL AL	Athens, Paris, New York
	1825	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
MON. April 6	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0825	B.E.A.	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul, Rome, London
	1045	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1225	ALITALIA	Rome
	1450	EL AL	Athens, Vienna
	1560	EL AL	Amsterdam, London, New York
TUES. April 7	0040	EL AL	Johannesburg
	0130	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manilla, Sydney, Melbourne, Tokyo
	0700	EL AL	Zurich, London
	0810	OLYMPIC	Nicosia, Athens, Zurich, Frankfurt
	0900	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Milan, Zurich, Paris, New York
	0955	B.E.A.	Athens, Zurich, London
	1150	ALITALIA	Rome
	1245	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	1560	EL AL	Rome, Paris, New York
WED.	0825	B. E. A.	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul, Rome, London
April 8	0000	EL AL	Istanbul
	1045	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1300	EL AL	Rome, Munich
	1500	EL AL	Brussels, London, New York
	2330	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, New Delhi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo Darwin, Sydney, Melbourne
THURS. April 9	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0700	EL AL	Athens, Vienna
	0000	EL AL	Zurich, Paris
	0955	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	1005	ARENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	1140	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	1215	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	1500	EL AL	Rome, London, New York
	1540	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris.
FRI. April 10	0000	EL AL	Istanbul
	0040	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	0955	B. E. A.	Athens, Zurich, London
	1055	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Frankfort, New York
	1150	ALITALIA	Rome
	1400	EL AL	Rome, Munich, Vienna
	1500	EL AL	Athens, Paris, New York

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SPAIN'S WAR · THE TRUE PICTURE

A Historical Summing Up

By Sebastian Haffner

TO middle-aged liberals, the Spanish civil war, which ended 20 years ago this week, brings back memories of the strongest political emotions they probably felt in all their lives. Battle-names like Badajoz, Guadalajara or Teruel still tear at their heart-strings after all this time. To them, "Spain" was a fight of good against evil.

A hopeful young democratic republic "brutally attacked by black military reaction," heroically defended for almost three years by its almost bare-handed people, and in the end trampled underfoot with the help of Moors and Foreign Legionaries, German Nazis and Italian Fascists, while the democracies supinely looked the other way and played "the farce of non-intervention": this was the picture then; this is still the memory now.

Alas! It bears little relation to the realities of the Spanish civil war, which were not those of a simple morality play but of high tragedy: more complex, more human, and far more interesting. Perhaps, after 20 years, it is possible to tell the true story in an objective spirit.

Two Revolutions

THE first thing to grasp, if one wants to understand what happened at all, is that the Spanish civil war was not the fight of a legitimate established State against a right-wing revolt or revolution, but a clash between two simultaneous revolutions, in which legality and constitutional government were engulfed at once. The liberal parliamentary Republic of 1931 never was a party to the civil war. It ended on the day the war began: July 19, 1936.

Like all States of its type, it had been set up as a constitutional framework for the ordered co-existence of Right and Left, which were meant to settle down together in the conventional alternation of Government and Opposition. Both refused so to settle down. After two years of Left and two years of Right government, Right and Left were agreed on one thing: they could not co-exist. Each was set on the extermination of the other, and on the remaking of Spain in its own image. Both were brushing aside with contempt the parliamentary Republic which had tried to contain them.

The elections of February, 1936, had shown the country almost evenly divided between Right and Left. The Left, which had formed a "popular front" for the elections, had gained a slight overall majority; but it did not form a popular front Government.

The aftermath of the elections showed that the bulk of the Left, no less than the bulk of the Right, had turned its back on parliamentary government and was set for direct action. One single left-of-centre party was left to form a shadowy minority Government, while the big battalions of Right and Left alike prepared the overthrow of the constitution. The Right parties were waiting for an Army *pronunciamiento*. The Left parties were forming their own private armies, the workers' militias.

All through the spring and early summer, Government authority was visibly crumbling. There were sporadic but growing disorders, arson, and murder everywhere. One of the political murders — that of the parliamentary right-wing leader Calvo Sotelo, in Madrid, on July 13 — precipitated the clash which had long been coming. It decided the Army leaders to strike although their preparations were not quite finished. The militias were ready for them and rose immediately, too. Fighting between revolting garrisons and revolutionary militias broke out like a rash all over the country.

The Government found itself powerless. It had no disciplined, reliable force in hand with which to separate fighting sides, suppress the two revolutions, and restore order. There were only three courses open, all undignified: to abdicate; to try a compposition with the rebellious Army; to surrender to the revolutionary militias.

All three were tried. On the one day of July 19, 1936, Spain had three successive Governments, Senor Quiroga, the Prime Minister of the day, threw in his hand and resigned. He was followed, for three hours, by Senor Martinez Barrio, who proposed compromise with the military rebels; General Mola, supposedly the most moderate member of their junta, was to be invited into a centre Government and being at least a part of the Army back to loyalty. This did not work out, and a third Government, under Senor Giral, installed still on the same day, took the opposite course. It gave orders to throw open the public arsenals to the militias; after which it barricaded itself in the Naval Ministry against both the fighting parties and ceased to govern.

When six weeks later the parties of the revolutionary Left set up a popular front Government under Senor Caballero, an elderly left-wing Socialist, who had developed a late ambition to become "the Spanish Lenin," all governmental continuity had ceased. Like General Franco, who on October 1 proclaimed himself head of the Spanish State on the other side of the barricade, Senor Caballero faced the task of rebuilding some governmental authority from scratch in one half of Spain, amid a welter of competing and conflicting forces, all in control or part control of some territory and some armed force, all in a state of high revolutionary excitement. The Spanish State had gone under. It had to be re-created, and the two sides of the civil war settled down to a competition in re-creating it on a new basis, each in the half of the country it had been able to deny to the other.

What had happened in the intervening time — in those six weeks or two months in which State and Government had foundered — will never be exactly known and told. And yet this was the high tide of the civil war, the period most packed with human drama and human sacrifice, heroism and horror. There were uncounted improvised, unpremeditated battles in nearly all the cities, and over much of the countryside, too — street battles and village battles fought spontaneously, with wild innocence and abandon; as one of the militia leaders, El Campesino, later wrote: "When I look back on that day (July 19), I wonder how it could have held so much bloodshed and battle, and how I could have seen so much of it."

There were also horrible, revolting, unceasing executions. On both sides, the war began as a war of extermination. Some of the mass executions of the first few months—that of 12,000 "fifth columnists" at Paracuellos near Madrid, or that of all the militiamen captured in the preceding battle also, several thousand, in the bull-fighting arena of Badajoz—equalled the worst that was to happen in the East in the Second World War. No less terrible was the universal small-scale terror, the systematic plucking-out and killing-off, after local victory, of the known and suspected adherents of the defeated side in villages and small towns, where everybody knew about everybody. Remarkably, this general ruthlessness nearly always stopped short of wives and children.

The spirit in those days, on both sides, was that of a war of religion. In part, it was a war of religion: the killing of priests and the burning of churches had a high priority on the Left side, especially in Catalonia. But the killing of Left "agitators" and "ringleaders" in the areas conquered by the Right also was done in the spirit in which heretics had been exterminated four centuries earlier.

Spiritual Hatred

Social and economic matters were, at this stage, quite unimportant compared with this personalized spiritual hatred, which drove both sides to a frantic effort to cleanse the soil of Spain of those who were in their eyes the wicked and reprobate. A trained Marxist observer, travelling in Catalonia and Aragon in August and September, 1936, noted with wonderment that the locally victorious anarchists had killed all the landowners, but had clean forgotten to divide their estates, or even to raise the wages of agricultural labourers.

During the autumn the war entered its second phase, which was to last two years as against the two months of the first. It lost its spirituality, its elementary ferocity and its noble and horrible innocence. It became a regular, drab, slow-grinding military and political contest.

The war from now on was fought on three fronts: on the military front, on the two home fronts, and on the front of international politics and propaganda.

The military events made most of the news at the time, but they decided nothing. The armies at first were tiny in relation to the front-lines. Gradually they grew to more than half a million on each side, but they remained slow, blunt, fighting instruments, capable only of ponderously staged, limited local offensives. There were minor territorial gains and losses, but never a strategic decision.

The "Nationalists" had on the whole a slight military edge over the "Republicans" (to give the two sides their contemporary, rather meaningless, sobriquets). Their local offensives were usually successful as far as they went, while those of the Republicans seemed throughout a little short-breathed. The one great Republican victory was a defensive one — the defence of Madrid in the winter of 1936-37.

Still, the overall picture for two years was one of military stalemate, and the stalemate never looked more final than in the autumn of 1938, just before the Republic collapsed. Nor was that collapse due to military reasons, although it expressed itself in military terms. The Republic collapsed because its internal political structure had become both unsound and extremely vulnerable to international developments, and these developments turned in its disfavour.

Militiamen in action in August, 1936

Equally Divided

RIGHT and Left convictions in Spain were held by almost equal numbers and with wholly equal fanaticism. Both sides started, politically speaking, with the same advantages and disadvantages: the advantage of a highly excited mood of revolutionary fervour and devotion among most of their followers (the moderates in Spain were hushed into sad silence throughout the war); the disadantage of an extreme division of parties and aims even within the two big camps of the Right and Left. There had been 18 parties in Spain before the civil war. But the Right proved better able than the Left, in the course of the war, to sort itself out and impose unity of decision and action.

This had several reasons. One was that the Right was luckier than the Left in producing one undisputed leader. General Franco was originally only one — and not the most senior one — among a quartet of generals at the head of the officers' junta leading the military revolt. But the three others all met violent deaths early on: Generals Sanjurjo and Mola by air accidents, General Goded by an anarchist firing-squad in Barcelona.

France's Ability

This might still not have decided anything if General Franco had not from the beginning displayed unsuspected political abilities — abilities of an unglamorous but extremely solid kind. Tough, shrewd, tireless, sober, and imperturbably cool-headed, he took a hard grip on the power that had fallen to him and never let go. He also never made a really false step. The Left never produced an opposite number to General Franco; power and policy remained, at the best of times, divided and disputed among half a dozen leading figures representing as many discordant parties.

Discordant parties there were on the Right no less than on the Left. But on the Left they had no unifying force above them, and each of them had its own private armed forces. In right-wing Spain the Army, firmly in the hands of General Franco, was above party and, in wartime, clearly supreme. This enabled the General, after six months' cautious waiting and weighing, to merge all his parties forcibly and brutally in a single organisation, thereby both disciplining and weakening them. The political debate between Monarchists and *requetés*, political Catholics and Fascists was firmly closed and postponed till after the war. Meanwhile, right-wing Spaniards still had, for authority, the Army, and for personal guidance and inspiration, the Church.

In left-wing Spain a similar operation was unthinkable. The political forces which made up the civil-war Republic — Socialists and anarchists, Communists and Trotskyites — each was a secular church by itself, and each had its own army. There was nothing and nobody above them. It was a great feat to make them all at least temporarily agree to a political truce, and to merge the politically inspired militias of the early days at least outwardly into a unified, disciplined army. Even so, political truce and military unity remained precarious. The various Army units all had their different and well-known political colouring, the parties their different war aims and their different views on strategy. This is leaving aside the further complications which Basque and Catalan separatism inflicted on Republican politics, and to which Franco Spain provided no parallel.

Thus, even considered in isolation, Franco Spain after two years of war had become a more solid political structure than Republican Spain, and it had a better chance to prevail in a long-drawn war or after a peace of exhaustion, even if both Spains had been left alone. Outside forces intervened, and international politics brought the final decision.

Volunteers and Aid

THE non-intervention agreement, while never totally broken, was also never totally observed. It was constantly infringed by Germany, Italy and Russia, and intermittently by France. All these Powers acted not merely from vague ideological sympathies but from supposed interests. Germany hoped to turn France's flank, France to reinforce it. Italy thought of naval bases in the Balearics. Russia pursued a minimum aim of embroiling Germany and France, and a maximum aim of establishing a Communist satellite at the other end of Europe. All, incidentally, miscalculated, and in the end got nothing for their pains.

Germany and Italy helped Franco, Russia and France the Republic. "Help" meant supplies, instructors, advisers, and "volunteers." The "volunteers," in the case of Germany and Italy, were really disguised detachments of the German and Italian forces; in the case of Russia they were the "International Brigades," recruited among Europe's anti-Fascist refugees, unemployed and innocent idealists by the Communist International — none of them Russians and not all of them Communists, but all firmly under Communist command and Russian control. This limited military intervention, most of all that by "volunteers," was for two years the talk, the scandal, and the glory of Europe.

In fact, the "volunteers" were the least important part of the foreign aid; they never amounted to more than a useful marginal addition to the fighting forces on each side. Supplies were far more important. Both sides came increasingly to depend on them. But as long as both were about equally provided, German-Italian and Russian-French deliveries cancelled out. Where intervention became ultimately decisive was not in the military but in the political field. And here a fundamental difference, completely overlooked at the time, must be noted between the German-Italian intervention on the one side and the Russian on the other: the Germans and Italians merely intervened in the war. The Russians also intervened, with ultimately disastrous effect, in the internal politics of Republican Spain.

Hitler and Mussolini dealt with surprising correctitude with Franco as between one Power and another. They gave arms and troops and asked in return for mining concessions and bases — demands which General Franco, even then, treated with an astonishing evasiveness and dilatoriness foreshadowing later disappointments. They never asked for more power for the Spanish Fascists, never tried to tell Franco how to run his Government or even his campaigns.

The Russians, on their side, did just that. They saw to it that their arms went chiefly to the Communist units of the politically multi-coloured Republican Army. They insisted from the beginning on operational control, forbade certain offensives and ordered others, had officers dismissed or promoted. They dispensed patronage by propaganda; generals and politicians amenable to them became world figures overnight; non-Communists got a bad name in the international Press or disappeared from the news. The Russians also gave political advice, and reinforced it by withholding arms deliveries if it was not taken promptly enough. In the end, they took to making and unmaking Ministers and Governments.

It would be unfair to say that the Russian advice so forcibly offered was all bad. Some of it was sound enough. Early on, the Russians advised a stop to indiscriminate executions; they advised winning the peasants and the small bourgeoisie by assurance of personal safety and property rights. They were all for moderation, and if in the process they damped down and all but broke the semi-religious enthusiasm of the early heroic days, one must perhaps not blame them too much for what could not be helped. They gave a face-lift to the civil-war Republic, — indeed provided it with a ghostly resemblance to the deceased liberal Republic — sufficiently to persuade Western liberals that it still was that comprehensive, liberal, and tolerant parliamentary State.

But at the same time the Russians saw to it that all the positions of real power, first military, then political, passed into the safe hands of Communists or Communist stooges. Their tactics were only rarely brutal and direct, as in the sanguinary liquidation of the Catalan Trotskyites in May, 1937; usually they were subtle and tortuous. But the net result was an ever more thorough penetration of the Republic by the Communists.

All through 1937 and 1938, this embattled State became ever more respectable and bourgeois-looking at the surface and ever more Communist at the core, rather like some small animal eaten up alive from within by the larvae of some big insect. Executions were fewer now than in the early days, but their victims were now, mostly, not enemies of the Spanish Left, but Spanish Left enemies of Russia — socialists and anarchists, or even (for this was the time of the great purges in Russia) suspect or deviating Communists. It was a far cry from the days when the civil war had been a wild and wonderful revolution, a Left crusade, an anti-religious religious war. The air of Republican Spain by the autumn of 1938 was heavy with hypocrisy, double-think, and fear.

But what finally decided the Spanish war was no political or military event in Spain. It was Munich.

Munich made Russia recast her foreign policy. She saw the general war coming, and she decided to turn it away from herself and towards the West. She wrote off the Litvinov policy of a Western alliance against Germany and began to prepare the ground for the Hitler-Stalin pact. This meant liquidating her interest in Spain, where she confronted Germany in a war by proxy. She dropped Spain like a hot brick.

This was not announced to the Spaniards, but in a few weeks they knew it all. Morale dropped. There was growing defeatism and despair. When Franco attacked Catalonia at Christmas, 1938, the front collapsed. Franco's Catalan offensive was not a bigger or better military enterprise than those which had formerly so often "seemed no painful inch to gain." This time it was a walk-over.

Last Act

THE Spanish civil war was decided when in late January and early February, 1939, the remnants of the beaten Republican Army of Catalonia trudged over the wintry passes of the Pyrenees, towards a dismal future of exile, internment and persecution. But there remained a final surprise in store.

In and around Madrid still stood the Republican Central Army, which had defended and guarded the capital for more than two years — veterans, of many fights, weary now, ill-armed, forlorn, but still undefeated. What was it to do? Wait for the blow and cave in under it like the army of Catalonia? Or tamely surrender on its own?

It did neither. In the early days of March, it rose against the Communist-dominated Republican Government and its own Communist units. Long spent-up pride and hatreds for the last time flared up, and just in time before the victorious and vindictive Right could take over, Communists and anti-Communists of the Left had it out in the streets, barracks, and subways of Madrid.

The last act of the tragedy, civil war, was a mirrored picture of the first. The war ended as it had begun—with improvised street battles of ferocious spontaneity, with comrades and neighbours of yesterday turning into mortal enemies, with life freely offered and taken in a blaze of blinding convictions, heroisms, and hatreds.

How oddly, how easily these grand, noble, and terrible human passions can change their objects! How strange a commentary this last great fight of the Spanish civil war makes on the similar fight with which the war began, in the same streets, three summers before!

After six days of fighting the Communists surrendered, and the Republic dissolved. The Spanish civil war was over.

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Workers, including women, seized arms to face the mutinerring army when the Government threw open its arsenals.

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Why They Stay (3)

By Carl Levine

Music Makers Prefer City Life

By CARL LEVINE

THE last time I had seen Hanoch and Sharona Tel-Oren was at Kibbutz Maale HaHamisha in the Judean Hills, where they had been living and working as members of the kibbutz. I had been especially interested in how two young ex-Americans—he had come from Pine Bluff, Arkansas, and she from Cleveland — both flutists, graduates of the Juilliard School of Music, were faring in an agricultural settlement.

"How is kibbutz life for a musician?" I had asked. I had expected an unusual answer—but not the one I received.

"As a matter of fact, we're leaving the kibbutz," Hanoch had replied, embarrassed. "We're moving out as soon as the Jewish Agency's Anglo-Saxon Section can fix us with a shikun in Jerusalem."

"Look, don't misunderstand," his wife had broken in, trying to explain. She was a slight, dark-eyed girl wearing enormous horn-rimmed glasses that had made her look quite serious in a precocious sort of way. It had come as a surprise when she had said she was 23, and the mother of a two-year old toddler in the kibbutz nursery.

"It's really been a grand experience for us," she had said with emotion. "We came to Israel with an organized group as *halutzim*, I want you to know. That was our dream—to live on the land and take part in the collective life. And after we arrived, that is what we did. We worked like the other members did—in the fields or chicken house or kitchen, wherever we were assigned. We didn't expect them to do anything special for us, just because we were musicians."

The enthusiasm suddenly went out of the young woman's voice. "But as the months went by, and day after day we returned to our room, dead tired, with neither time nor energy to think about music, let alone practise, we began to feel frustrated, lost."

Moved to Town

MANY times during the past five years I had wondered about the Tel-Orens. And now here I was, making my way down a wind-swept hill in the Kiryat Yovel suburb of Jerusalem to see what had happened to these young Americans. I passed a Lambretta with tarpaulin-covered sidecar parked on the unpaved road in front of the house, one of a cluster of two-story concrete structures scattered at various levels along the hillside.

"That scooter yours?" I asked Hanoch as we were shaking hands.

"Yes, we're rich now," he laughed.

Sharona greeted us from the kitchen. "Behold!" she cried. "A two-room flat—and all to ourselves!"

The rooms were small, the furniture well-worn. Music lay everywhere.

The Tel-Orens hadn't changed much in these five years, not physically. Sharona no longer wore glasses, and she had plumped out a bit. Hanoch looked exactly the same. But they had changed, somehow. They seemed to smile a good deal more readily than I remembered.

"Well, what's new?"

Sharona pulled out a photo album. "Here," she said happily, displaying three snapshots. "Here's what's new! The little one is Nir, aged two; and this is Nadav, who is four—born boys. And here is Anva—you remember Anva? She was a baby when you saw her in the kibbutz. Now look at her!"

"Do you miss the kibbutz?" I asked. "Been there recently?"

"Of course! We've many friends at Maale HaHamisha. As a matter of fact, we especially like to play in kibbutzim. We've organized a Quartet, you know, since you were here. Kibbutz audiences seem more alive, more receptive, somehow."

"Provided you give them what they like," Hanoch added with a grin. "They'll walk out on you in the middle of a piece—some of them will—if it's too 'modern'."

The Tel-Orens at home.

'Halutsic' Quartet

This led to a discussion of musical tastes in Israel which, the Tel-Orens maintained, are quite sophisticated; as an example they pointed to the experience of their Quartet, the Dalet Klei Shir (Four Instruments of Song), which has received enthusiastic receptions wherever they have performed. Their ensemble is an unusual one—two flutes, piano and 'cello; and the works they play, both classic and contemporary, are seldom heard in the concert hall.

"You might even call the Quartet's performances *halutsic*. The fact is, we're doing a bit of musical pioneering."

It developed that the Tel-Orens had sent a blanket invitation to Israel composers to write music for their group, with assurance of public performance. As a result, four of Israel's best known composers (as well as the Swedish contemporary, Ingve Skold) have written chamber music for Dalet Klei Shir. One of these compositions, "Quartet" by Shlomo Yaffe, won the Tenth Anniversary Committee Prize.

The Tel-Orens' unorthodox approach to music, as well as their enterprise, has won the plaudits of the music critics. About the ensemble's last recital at Beit Hillel *The Post's* critic said: "They brought some fresh air into the concert hall, and their loving way of making music should earn them the appreciation of chamber music lovers."

The Quartet particularly enjoys playing at agricultural settlements. At Ramot Menashe, a small kibbutz in the Hills of Ephraim near Haifa, a strong bond developed between the members and the flute-playing Tel-Orens, who were asked to come to the kibbutz *seder*, always an important occasion in the settlements. The young Americans were delighted, and obliged by composing special musical arrangements for the evening's festivities.

Wrote for Kibbutz

Later that year, when the kibbutz decided to put on a dramatic performance to celebrate Israel's tenth anniversary, Hanoch was invited to write the incidental music. The play, "David Reuveni" by Bergelson (one of the Jewish writers liquidated by the Russians), was directed by Israel Becker of Habimah. The Tel-Orens, who are vegetarians, were surprised and overjoyed when they received 21 kilograms of kibbutz-produced honey as a token of the settlement's gratitude.

Another new development in Hanoch's professional career since I last saw him five years ago is his teaching at the Jerusalem Conservatory of Music. At present he has 15 pupils studying the flute. "Those kids just eat it up!" he commented. "Thank goodness Israel has no T.V. to make them placid listeners!"

The centre of the Tel-Orens' musical activities, however, now as then, is their work with the Kol Yisrael Orchestra. Hanoch has always held the first-desk flute position, and Sharona, previously a part-time "extra," is now also a permanent member of the group. The young couple, in fact, compose the entire flute section of the orchestra; this, they admitted, doesn't leave much room for other flutists wanting to settle in Jerusalem.

'We Adjust'

Though there are some excellent individual players in the orchestra, the ensemble itself has been criticized for its lack of discipline and co-ordination. But the Tel-Orens refused — out of a sense of loyalty? — to discuss the shortcomings of the orchestra. Hanoch shrugged. "In Israel one has to adjust to conditions."

They talked about their cramped little flat — the mortgage on which they are paying off at the rate of IL40 per month — and their hope of moving soon to a larger home. Despite the difficulties, living conditions were steadily improving, they said.

Sharona spoke enthusiastically about her sister who had come to Israel in 1953 and is now living in a Negev kibbutz. Members of Hanoch's family, too, have recently arrived in this country — his sister and brother-in-law, an engineer now teaching at the Technion, are living happily in Haifa. And then to cap the Tel-Orens' joy, Hanoch's parents came over and also decided to stay.

This is the third of a series of "re-interviews" with professionals who have settled here.

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TO LET, room near Habimah, Phone 25412, Tel Aviv (2-3 p.m., 7.30-8.30 p.m.)

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WANTED to rent or buy: 1—1½-room self-contained flat, Upper Hadar or Mt. Carmel. Write: NO. 4611, P.O.B. 4810, Haifa.

WANTED to buy or rent 3-room flat near Central Carmel. Offers: Phone 68019, Haifa.

WANTED: 3-room flat, Mt. Carmel, possibly cottage. Write No. 4809, P.O.B. 4810, Haifa.

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LEARN to dance. Harsi Rehbretschneider, Jerusalem, 23 Rehov Ussishkin, Tel. 62269.

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EXPERIENCED correspondent/typist, Hebrew, English, German, seeks afternoon job. Write: No. 2806, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

YOUNG man, Israeli, experienced laboratory assistant, excellent knowledge of English, German, French, seeks position. Write: No. 2909, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

EXPERIENCED Bulgarian cook-housekeeper for diplomats, languages (no Hebrew), references, seeks position. Sleep-in. No. 933, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

YOUNG WOMAN, good typist and stenographer, excellent knowledge of English and French, good knowledge of German and Hebrew, seeks position. In possession of typewriter. Write to: No. 4606, P.O.B. 4810, Haifa.

Vehicles

FOR SALE to tourist or temporary resident, Lambretta 150 c.c. (Italian manufacture) one year old, used three months only, excellent condition. Write: No. 23521, P.O.B. 83, Jerusalem.

BARGAIN: for sale to C.D., C.C., U.N.O., tourist — English car, Perfect 1958, 10 h.p. new, Haber, 41 Derech Beit Lehem, Jerusalem.

CARS all types, bought and sold: "Autra," R. Michaelis, 14 Derech Petah Tikva, Tel. 66306, Tel Aviv.

BEFORE YOU buy or sell a car, consult Autotrade, 3 Rehov Allenby, Haifa, Tel. 66868.

MISHNA KEY REVISED

OTZAR LESHON HAMISHNA. Concordance to the Mishna. By Chayim Yehoshua Kasovsky. Revised Edition by the author and his son Moshe. Vol. I: Letters Aleph-Chimel. Vol. II: Letters Dalet-Kaf. 910 pp. Massada, Jerusalem, 1956-7.

RABBI Chayim Yehoshua Kasovsky, made Freeman of Jerusalem on his last birthday, is famous as the compiler of concordances to the basic works in the Talmudic field as well as to the Targum Onkelos on the Pentateuch. His concordance to the Talmud, a work which will ultimately comprise 22 volumes, is being published jointly by the Israel Ministry of Education and the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, and several volumes have already appeared. So, too, are the final volumes of his Concordance to the Tosefta now being published through the help of the Jewish Theological Seminary. Yet the work which first brought him fame and which in many respects will remain most important is the Concordance to the Mishna, first published in 1914. For more than 20 years now this has been out of print, and the few volumes which could be obtained second-hand commanded an almost prohibitive price. It is an occasion for congratulation, therefore, that the Massada Publishing Company has undertaken the publication of a revised edition in four volumes, the first two of which are being reviewed here.

Revival of Interest

In a way, the republication of the Concordance to the Mishna is imperative, for the establishment of the State of Israel, followed by the revival of general interest in the basic literary foundations of Judaism (as exemplified in the many popular editions of the Mishna and Talmud which have been published here in Israel during the last decade) made the need especially felt.

The many improvements in the new edition would not have been possible, as the compiler states in the introduction, were it not for the help of his son Moshe, an important scholar in his own right in the field of Hebrew language. Among these improvements are the placing under the proper heading of all entries in the "addenda and corrections," of necessity placed at the end of the final volume in the first edition. So, too, many additional errors in the first printing have been corrected, such as wrong pointing in the word headings and misplaced entries. The Greek and Latin sources of words in the Mishna are indicated. The compiler has also thought it worth while here to indicate by quotation-marks Biblical allusions given in his definitions of Mishnaic words.

Under ideal circumstances a concordance to a basic classical work should be compiled only after a critical

By Abraham Goldberg

text has been established and accepted. Unfortunately, we are still far removed from having anything near a critical edition of the entire Mishna, and it would be foolish to postpone the compilation of a concordance for that reason. The compiler must therefore select for

RABBI KASOVSKY

himself the text of a given printed edition which should be properly supplemented by recourse to manuscript readings and to the early printed editions. It is perhaps in this respect that the compiler had only limited success in his first edition, based essentially on a Vilna edition which was more or less a copy of a Prague edition published in 1883 (not in itself the best choice because of its many printing errors). This was supplemented to a certain extent by variant readings in the Mishna texts of the Babylonian and Jerusalem Talmuds and the important Kaufmann Mishna manuscript. The revised edition has been able to profit somewhat from the Albeck and Yalon edition of the Mishna on a few of the Mishna Orders, where the vocalization of the text as determined by Yalon is of the greatest value and importance. Advantage has also been taken of the critical edition of Obaloth published by the Hebrew University Press in 1955, as Moshe Kasovsky notes in the bibliography.

Manuscript Readings

There is no question but that the present concordance could have been even more valuable had the compiler made greater use of the above-mentioned works as well as of manuscript readings. Thus there is no mention of the important reading of *be-ahel* (verb) which appears in many places in the manuscript readings instead of *be-ohel* (noun) in the printed editions.

In order to make it easier for the user of the Concordance to find his way about, the compiler has made ample use of sub-headings and numbered divisions of a single heading. Thus the word *ish* ("man") is listed in three numbered headings, according to the prime different meanings of the term. One learns incidentally that *ish* does have three different meanings.

The student of style and language will find this work immensely valuable for checking the frequency of Mishnaic phrases and expressions, as well as for unobtrusive instruction in their correct use. In this connection, the notes of the compiler at the bottom of the column with regard to many different words are of much interest and great help. Take for example the word *abba* ("father"). In the Mishna it always stands for *my* father (the Hebrew *avi* is not found at all in the Mishna), and never *your* father or *his* father. Discriminating use of the Mishnaic *abba* in modern Hebrew, therefore, should limit it to its Mishnaic application, and one should never ask a child "Where is *your abba*?"

Biblical Usage

An important note is that the verb *avad* ("to lose") is never found in the passive voice, even to express a passive meaning, in the classic Palestinian sources.

The author in his notes refers frequently to parallel readings in the Tosefta as well as to the appearance of the word in the Targum. This very often helps make possible an exact rendering of the Biblical Hebrew use of the word. Thus in note 2 on page 131 the compiler notes the parallel between the Aramaic *ith* ("there is") and the Hebrew *ish* in Proverbs 19:24. There is therefore no need to amend the text to get the proper meaning! There are friends that one hath to his own hurt. The material in the notes is not necessarily new or original, but it is still helpful to one who has not come across this information elsewhere. Particularly striking is the notation on the use of the names Eleazar and Eliezer in the Mishna (of great help incidentally in determining the correct reading of the names in many places where they are confused). Every Eliezer in the Mishna is a Kohen and every Eleazar a *Levite*, for Eleazar was the son of Moses (a Levite) and Eliezer was the son of Aaron, the first of the priestly family.

Not long ago students of the Mishna and Talmud knew these things almost by heart and concordances were not indispensable for serious work. Although there may be some scholars today who still have this knowledge, most do not. These are most grateful to Rabbi Kasovsky for his many years of painful toil, for once more the classic works of Mishna and Talmud can become an open book with the help of the concordances to those of our age who never have attained or will attain the phenomenal *bekiut* (expertise) necessary for a proper scientific study of Mishna and Talmud.

WALLERSTEINER: Street Scene (oil).
From his current exhibition at the Chemerinsky Gallery, Tel Aviv.

A NOTE ON 'THE MERCHANT'

By ALEX KELLER

EVER since cultivated Europe began to be conscious of the "Jewish Problem," people have been embarrassed by the "Merchant of Venice," which seems to give the support of Shakespeare's genius to all the most vicious anti-Semitic canards. As a result, various attempts have been made by Shakespearean scholars with guilty consciences, to alter the apparent structure of the play, and turn Shylock into a tragic hero, into a serious treatment of a serious subject, with Shylock (to quote a liberal Jewish periodical) "the only gentleman on the scene."

Mr. Guthrie in his doubly bold attempt to put the "Merchant" on the Israeli stage in more or less modern dress, has decided to move Shylock away from the centre of the stage, and produce a "romantic comedy." In fact, a re-reading of the play might show that much of what sticks in the philo-Semite throat (even Mr. Guthrie's) is fair enough, by Shakespeare's standards. The play has a "happy end"—even for Shylock. Portia, Antonio and the Doge do act with some charity and mercy towards their fallen enemy—only Gratiano remains bitter to the last (a strange character, who seems to drop a long step in the social ladder during the play).

First of all, no sympathetic Jewish character in European fiction could remain unconverted to Christianity at the end, until the eighteenth century. Otherwise there would be no "happy end"—for that character would remain damned—as Launcelot points out to Jessica. So, obliging Shylock to turn Christian at the end, and smuggling Jessica from her father's house, are not acts of anti-Semitic cruelty, but charitable deeds—only Boccaccio, as far I know, among the Renaissance writers suggests that Judaism as a religion may not be damnably inferior to Christianity.

Palatable Elopement

Jessica and Lorenzo have in fact been badly slandered by Shakespearean critics — whereas their creator gave them several very poetic speeches on music and romantic nights (and even a trip in a gondola). Victorian scholarship has not forgiven her unfilial and wanton elopement. Neither Shakespeare nor Habimah seem to think that Shylock treated Jessica so well. In fact, Meskin's Shylock is so much "a pillar of the (Anglo-Jewish) United Synagogue" that he managed to make the elopement quite palatable to the Israeli audience — no doubt by rubbing them on their Oedipus-complexes.

Again, Portia and Antonio act with the greatest magnanimity when they force Shylock to recognize his daughter's marriage and bequeath her—after his death —his remaining possessions. They are simply putting him into the role of Pantalone—a favourite theme of classical comedy and Renaissance stories. The crusty old father does not want to recognize his child's romantic marriage, so he is tricked or forced into recognition, with a dowry or bequest thrown in to ensure that the romantic young lovers do not suffer for the risk of their elopement.

Anti-Climax

Mr. Guthrie in his introduction points out that Shylock does not dominate the action so much as is supposed. The other themes are the stuff of Renaissance romantic comedy (if they have an undertone of Shakespearean melancholy) and they are somewhat unfashionable nowadays. The casket scene could come straight from the "Decameron" (or even the "Pentameron")—but more interesting is the curious and somewhat long-drawn-out episode of the rings, which comes rather as an anti-climax after the tense trial scene. The "ring of power" is an ancient enough symbol—the elegant and complex play of "wit" and confused identities is played against a background of the only too real shallowness of lover's vows; the romantic and the anti-romantic poses strike up their proper attitudes, and an Elisabethan audience, at least, may be supposed to have been relieved after the tense and messy battle between Shylock and Antonio. And Gratiano in the concluding couplet gives a Boccaccian (not to say Freudian) comment on the episode:

"Well, while I live I'll fear no other thing
So sore as keeping safe Nerissa's ring."

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Mr. Jon Kimche
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"Must Israel Choose Between Nasser and Kassem?"
at Z.O.A. House, Tel Aviv, on Tuesday, April 7, 1959, at 8.15 p.m.
Admission 400 Pruta to H.O.B. members and 750 Pruta to non-members. Tickets available from the Z.F. Office, 88a Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv (Tel. 28171) or at Z.O.A. House.

Local Music And Musicians

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS IN ISRAEL. By Peter Gradenwitz. Israeli Music Publications Ltd., 1959. 236 pages. Illustrated. IL.2.200.

THIS is a Comprehensive Guide to Modern Israel Music in the vast sense of the word. In handy pocket-book format, it contains short chapters dealing with the historical, ethnographical and general development and problems of music in Israel and explains compactly the various trends characterising Israel composers. This is followed by sketches of some sixty composers, ranging from a few lines to several pages for the more important ones, with their main works analysed and illustrated with examples.

The 96 photos of composers and other personalities on our musical scene have one characteristic in common: they all look from ten to twenty years younger than they are now! The author of the book, who is the driving force behind Israel Music Publications Ltd., skilfully describes many works of importance in the 96 pages of these potted biographies, but when he mentions his publishing house 90 times in reference to these works, it has quite a psychological effect on the reader.

The second half of the book is taken up by very useful lists of publishers of Israel music, here and abroad, and an alphabetical list of composers and a catalogue of their works, as well as institutions and organizations serving the music life of Israel. A complete catalogue of all works printed by Israel publishers concludes this volume, making it useful to people here and especially abroad who want to acquire Israel music. The contents are well arranged, nicely printed, and the interspersed pictures help to round off the text. An alphabetical index of all personalities mentioned in the book would seem to be called for, since some names appear in several contexts, and its inclusion in future editions would enhance the value of the book. There are amazingly few mistakes: Karel Salomon was born in 1897, and not in 1892 as mentioned on page 42. Meir Harnik is still called Harnik (and not Harnak, as the book has it), the sheets published by Avigdor Herzog under the auspices of the Institute for Sacred Music, are called "Renanot" (and not "Regsnot") and Michael Perlmann edits "Zimrat" for the Religious Kibbutz Movement (and not "Zemirat"), but otherwise the impression prevails that this is an excellent and most useful book. *Y. B.*

Lower East Side Stories

SEIDMAN AND SON. By Elick Moll. Peter Davies, London, 1958. 250 pp. 15s.

MR. Moll calls his book a novel, but actually it is a series of stories with one central character, the warm-hearted, temperamental and successful garment-manufacturer Morris Seidman, who button-holes a stranger and relieves his full heart, always in the idiom of the immigrant American. There is a good deal of sentimentality, especially in the second half of the book which is somewhat laboriously integrated with the first, where the stories are quite frankly strung together, as they appeared, so I surmise, in the magazines.

Here is Mr. Seidman on the new craze: "So like I was saying, psychology. This is the big issue today. And my wife Sophie has become the professor in the family. You want to know from fixation complexes, eating complexes, non-eating complexes? You only got to ask Sophie... And going to the analyst. This is a profession. In my days, before a person would call in a doctor for two dollars he had to be practically dying. Now for the analyst 25 dollars—a bargain! And for what? You are nervous. You are walking around in the world like it was filled with tigers. Who isn't? When was it different?

Or Aunt Bessie on Porto Ricans: "They turned the West side into a slum. They ought to send them back where they came from!" — "Where did I hear that tune before?" says Jenny. "You mean us immigrants too?"

There are also amusing conversations in the shop, somewhat on the lines of Bissell's "Pajama Game" and there is a dog story, the first of all, which is delightful indeed. This is a warm and generous book, and very funny. *PAULA ARNOLD*

VERY THINGY THINGS

THE VOYEUR. By Alain Robbe-Grillet. Translated by Richard Howard. John Calder, 15s.

TWO years ago I spent an agreeable ten days arguing with Alain Robbe-Grillet at a meeting of writers in Normandy. Since then this most advanced of the new French *avant-garde* has acquired a national reputation, and his name has even begun to insinuate itself across the traditional defences of the Channel. Last month, for example, the London Magazine published a wry and eloquent apologia for his literary attitudes written in answer to attacks launched against him by the last *avant-gardes* but one, two and three. Here are some of the things that he has to say:

Is there not something faintly fraudulent about this term "humanity" that is constantly being thrown up at us... If I say, "The world is mankind," I shall always obtain absolution; but if I say, "Things are things, and man is only man," I shall be immediately judged guilty of a crime against humanity... To refuse this alleged "nature" (the nature of metaphor and analogy) and the vocabulary which perpetuates its myth, to consider objects as having only exteriors and surfaces, is not — as has been claimed — to deny man; but it does require that we reject the "pananthropic" idea contained in traditional humanism. For such a refusal is, in the last analysis, nothing else than the logical consequence of asserting personal freedom... Henceforth we refuse all complicity with objects. But we must refuse first of all the vocabulary of analogy and of traditional humanism, as well as the idea of tragedy and all other ideas that lead to belief in a deeper, or higher nature of man, of things, or of both together. We must refuse, that is, any idea of pre-established order.

And here is a passage from "The Voyeur" which puts these doctrines into practice:

Hence, starting at the window and proceeding left (that is, counter-clockwise), were a chair, the dressing table (in the corner), a third chair, a cherrywood bed (placed lengthwise against the wall), a tiny pedestal table with a

By Philip Toynbee

fourth chair in front of it, a commode (in the fourth corner), the door to the hallway, a kind of dropleaf table that could be used as a desk when the sides were extended, and finally the third cupboard, standing diagonally across the fourth corner with the fifth and sixth chairs next to it.

He has certainly done his best to "refuse all complicity with objects."

Impossible Task

But he has not succeeded. He has not succeeded because the extraordinary enterprise is in fact an impossible one. Every word in the language is emotive, for the very simple reason that we have inevitably attached emotions to it in the past. That we proceed *leftward* in our inventory of the bedroom is already a fact which is loaded with subliminal significance: left = sinister; left = Danton or Mr. Michael Foot. And as for "cherrywood," how on earth did M. Robbe-Grillet suppose that we would be able to keep our famished fancies from the bowls of rustic pipes — so quaint and peaceful — and the cherry tree in blossom — so full of hope, beauty and the spring! And "tidy" — the most loaded of diminutives, with Tiny Tim banging his spoon on the table not far behind the range of consciousness!

It won't work; and I see no particular reason to regret that it won't work.

* * *

M. ROBBE-GRILLET'S novel can be easily summarized. Mathias, a traveller in wrist-watches, returns after many years to the island of his birth. During his tour of duty among old acquaintances a young girl is raped, murdered and thrown over a cliff. Mathias attempts to explain away his movements at the time of the murder, though it is never quite clear to the reader whether or not he was himself the culprit. In the end he sails back to the mainland without being accused. But when the blurb promises us that "the reader is caught terrifyingly in the maniacal web of his desperation" it does no service at all to M. Robbe-Grillet's austere intentions. For it is not only to things that his author refuses his complicity, but also to man. Mathias is provided only with the most evanescent and rudimentary emotions — a fear which is stated rather than described; a lust which is never more than hinted at. This author is — strange compliment! — a master of omission.

The origins of all this are not difficult to discover. Beckett and Camus are brought together in M. Robbe-Grillet's pages, where each is emptied of emotional content to the best of the descendant's ability. Here is a Malone who does not even suffer from despair, and a Stranger who does not even bother to reject the society which encloses him. At times, indeed, M. Robbe-Grillet is imitative beyond the requirements of his undoubted talent. When his hero fiddles at length with a piece of string in his pocket, we are reminded much too sharply of the pebbles which were transferred, for three or four pages, from one of Malone's pockets to the other.

* * *

BUT, on the whole, it must be said that this is a young author who has done something new; his books are at least *more* dehumanized than any other novels I have read. And his motives? It is important, perhaps, that he was an engineer before he turned to literature; and his books might be taken as an ultimate protest of the scientific against the romantic mind. Yet it seems to me that his error is both obvious and fundamental. He has confused two distinct and equally legitimate approaches to the world — the approach of the free human imagination, which is indeed "pananthropic" as it must be, and the approach of the chemist, physicist or diagnostician, who sternly and rightly attempts to keep his distance from both things and men.

As a result his omissions seem hopelessly arbitrary. Because he has, after all, written a novel, not drawn up a blueprint, we are emotively involved in the fate and the surroundings of his hero. But because he has done his best to reduce our emotional involvement, we are only *just* involved. "The Voyeur" is not quite boring *because* our fascination is its misplaced skill carries us successfully through 200 pages. But I should not like to read another book of this kind.

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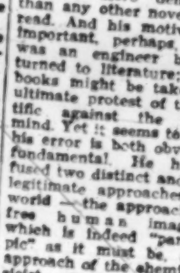
Stamp of the Week



New Zealand has issued its annual health pair of stamps. They show a bugler of the Boys' Brigade (this is its 75th anniversary) sounding the reveille at camp and a member of the Girls' Life Brigade going to church, shown above. Each stamp carries an extra charge of a penny, and it is this which enables New Zealand to send about 2,500 children to the health camps each year. Eight of these camps are always open and three operate in summer only: each taking 150 boys or girls at a time. The children are aged from five years to 12. They swim, play games and in winter go for tobogganrides and romp in the snow. About 350,000 Health Stamps are issued every year. They started back in 1929 and two are famous. These are the penny and twopenny pair of 1931, an issue known to collectors as The Laughing Boy.

It seems that the government underestimated the demand that year and did not print enough. The two Laughing Boy stamps are catalogue now at 14.10/- each, mint or used.

The new health stamps are printed in photogravure, perforated 14 x 14½ and the pair costs 1/- in London.

J.A.A.

Round the Bookshops

KOL Mishlei La Fontaine כל משלי לה פונטין (Fables, translated by Yonatan Ratosh, S. Friedman, IL12) comprising Books 1-6, has just been excellently rendered into Hebrew. "Perhaps the best criticism ever passed on La Fontaine's fables," to quote the Britannica, "is that of Silvestre de Sacy, to the effect that they supply three several delights to three several ages: the child rejoices in the freshness and vividness of the story, the eager student of literature in the consummate art with which it is told, the experienced man of the world in the subtle reflections on character and life which it conveys."

François de la Rochefoucauld was somewhat different: his **Amarot Vhirhurim** אמרות והרהורים (Maxims and Reflections, from the French by Yisrael Zmora, Mah'b'rot L'sifrut, IL5) grew out of the experiences of the greater part of his life, when he was an adventurous and stormy figure. He spent his last 20 years studying the lessons that life had taught him and concluded that self-love and egoism were the real motives behind human behaviour. This "amoral moralist," in his pithy and artistically formulated maxims, revealed human weaknesses, hypocrisy and pretence, but does not condemn man's negative qualities nor does he moralize, offering a diagnosis but no remedy.

A monument to the Jewish community of White Russia, which no longer exists, is Moshe Einhorn's **Mishlei Am B'Yiddish** משלי עם ביידיש (Folk Aphorisms in Yiddish, edited and introduced by Yom Tov Levinsky, Dvir, IL 2.500) with a Hebrew translation, notes, comparisons and index. Some of these sayings the author noted down from direct contact and the others he had from those who heard them. Here is a composite picture of Jewish life, a compendium of Jewish wit, wisdom and sagacity, expressed in sharp sayings and word-play, presenting a people's concept of the world and life.

Matityahu Timor offers Otzar Pitgamim Va'amarot אוצר פתגמים ואמרות (A Treasury of Parables and Sayings, Gadish, IL4.700) which he has culled from world literature from the times of Socrates to our own day.

Perhaps the best thing to do in the case of **Bamot Ha'olam** במות העולם (Stages of the World, Rubin Mass) by Yitzhak Sela is to quote the questions posed on the book jacket, the answers to which are the key to its contents. What dramas have held the world in thrall from ancient times to this day: what are they, what is their aim, who wrote them? What difference is there in style, subject and expression between the Greek and Roman dramatist in antiquity, and what between those of England and Germany and those of Russia and America in recent times? What are an opera and an operetta: what is comedy and what is tragedy; and what are drama and melodrama? When did the drama start? The book contains the summaries of over 100 world-famous plays. Yossi Stern's attractive illustrations add to the intrinsic interest of the book.

M.H.

THE IMPACT OF AMERICA

REFLECTIONS ON AMERICA By Jacques Maritain. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1958. 206 pp. $3.95.

RECENTLY, in an effort to probe the malaise which seems to afflict a part of Israeli youth, I suggested to my students that they write a paper on the subject "What Does Israel Youth Want?" I found a surprising variety of opinions expressed as to what was wrong with Israel youth; though this was not the assigned topic, this was, nevertheless, the topic they wanted to talk about. That there was something wrong they almost all agreed. They differed only in who or what was to blame for the deterioration in standards of the young *sabra* from the high ideals he held ten years ago.

What was of particular interest to me — and this is germane to the book under review — was the great number of students who blamed "bad foreign influences," especially American, for the moral decline among Israel youth.

No Apologist

Jacques Maritain is certainly no apologist for the United States. He finds much that is wrong in that country. His reactions to America differ, however, in at least one respect from those of my students (as well as from those of journalists whose vivid reports of their one-night stands in far-flung American cities perennially enliven our press) in that Maritain's reflections are based on half a lifetime of daily contact with America. Perhaps even more rare among foreign observers — his views are large and generous, not infected by envy, or by that glittering malevolence which sometimes passes as criticism.

From the very outset it is clear that this French philosopher is very much in love with the country. Some readers, no doubt, will firmly shut the book after scanning a few of the chapter headings: "American Kindness, and Sense of Fellowship," "American Modesty," "American Openmindedness and Intellectual Curiosity," etc., etc. But they would be missing a very lucid, graceful, and often penetrating exposition of a provocative subject by a highly civilized mind.

This slender volume had its origin in three seminars held at the University of Chicago in 1956. The style of the book bears the informal, almost colloquial flavour of Maritain's original remarks, and is an example of that rarity among philosophical works—a readable, even ingratiating book.

Partly this is due to the fact that "Reflections on America" is a moving account of M. Maritain's experiences in the States during the last war. The anonymous kindness of simple people, the taxi drivers who cheered him with "Vive la France," the Negro hotel elevator operator who tried to hide the newspaper from him whenever the headlines reported a new defeat of the French Army — these incidents which comforted him at the time are now recalled with gratitude.

He contrasts this goodness in people, which he considers the "supreme value in the American scale of values," with the value most prized by Europeans, especially the French, namely intelligence. In Europe "to be good" is synonymous with being naïve, being something of a simpleton; selfishness and shrewdness are the necessary companions of intelligence. Americans, on the other hand, he finds, are eager to help others — a feature so striking to foreign visitors like Maritain that when they return to Europe their immediate reaction is that of "entering a wasps' nest."

And so it is that Maritain takes pains to refute the charges about American materialism, attributing them to "silly gossip and slander" induced by frustration, and a wretched solace for the humiliation which the debt of gratitude imposes upon human nature. "Well," he says, with rather unexpected belligerence, "I would like to ask the European critics of this country what are in their eyes the criteria of materialism. Are perhaps generosity and goodwill the signs of a materialistic cast of mind?"

Less Hypocritical

Certainly, he concedes, Americans care about money, just as the average European cares for money — but they are less hypocritical about it. To the American, money is meant to be spent: in improving his life, in improving the lives of others. Again the author recalls his experiences: "I shall never forget the work of the rescue committees for European scholars which I witnessed during the war...."

But Maritain's enthusiasm for America long antedates these war-time experiences. In a passage reminiscent of Whitman's "Democratic Vistas" he tells of his first thrilling visit to New York: "For a European long immersed in the rotten stuff of past events, past hatreds, past habits, past glories and past diseases which compose a sort of overwhelming historical heredity, the first contact with America is liable to produce a sort of intoxication, a delight in a newborn freedom, as if the old burden of historical necessities were suddenly put aside."

Though Maritain, to be sure, is quite aware of America's shortcomings, he deals with them gently. The succession on the American mind (as amply illustrated in Whyte's "The Organization Man" and other studies) is dismissed by Maritain as "a little too much of a scientific myth." Again, one fears, M. Maritain bases his judgment too much on hearsay.

JACQUES MARITAIN

Throughout the book runs a clear religious thread. This is hardly surprising in a work by one of the world's leading Catholic neo-Thomists. Like the early Schoolmen, he tends to force every human activity, by sometimes arbitrary expedients, into the service of a single idea. He therefore opposes as "an American illusion" the Rousseauist belief in the *natural* goodness of Man. In common with other classicists like Babbitt and Eliot he hates the "heresy" of Rousseau (forgetting for the moment, apparently, that Jean Jacques was the spiritual ancestor of Jefferson) in denying "the hidden root of evil in our nature," as well as the doctrines of original sin and the need for divine grace.

Although he is ready to explain American inner insecurity and anxiety as caused "by a lack of sufficiently firm and integrated intellectual certainties," Maritain's own ardently held belief in a new Christian society founded on "faith in Christ" is likewise clouded in intellectual obscurity — or so it would seem to the non-Catholic mind. "I expect saints and miracle workers to arise in the midst of the labours of the world," says he. "Without them I have no idea how a new Christian civilization can ever come about."

No religion has ever lacked "saints and miracle workers." But the world has preferred idolizing them to taking them seriously.

CARL LEVINE

question, alas, he knows only "by hearsay." He deplores racial prejudice, of course, but is sure the problem will be solved in time. With Olympian impartiality he admires the Negroes of Montgomery, Alabama for their Gandhian non-violence, as well as the whites who continue to grope with "much human grandeur" seeking "justice and fairness to all."

Voluntary Associations

One finds oneself also questioning Maritain's views on the American community which, like most Europeans, he finds quite remarkable, "an unforgettable lesson in political philosophy." M. Maritain admires the innumerable associations democratically organized for a thousand different civic, social, business, religious and cultural purposes, each expressing in its own way the various "instincts of the community." However, the role played by these organizations in enforcing a killing kind of con-

Life and Letters

New Gospel

An account of the find in Egypt of Coptic documents bearing on early Christianity is planned for publication later this year by Viking. Called "The Secret Books of the Egyptian Gnostics," by has been written by Jean Doresse, a French archaeologist associated with Prof. H.C. Puech of the Sorbonne in the recovery of the documents. The book discusses and analyses the "Thomas Gospel" and the 43 other third-and fourth-century items found in a jar in a tomb of Upper Egypt.

Lippmann Festschrift

An evaluation of Walter Lippmann's work and influence will be published by Harcourt, Brace in September, on the occasion of his seventieth birthday. Tentatively titled "Walter Lippmann and His Times," the volume will be edited by Marquis Childs and James Reston, who will also contribute pieces to it. Among the contributors are Henry L. Stimson, Kennan, Arthur Krock, Arthur Schlesinger Jr., Alan Nevins, Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, Iverach McDonald, Frank Moraes and Raymond Aron.

Early Cultures

"Goods and Men," a narrative history of early culture, by Henry Rasmford Parkes, has just been issued by Knopf in N.Y. It surveys the sources and development of early ideas of Western religion and the arts from the Hebrews to the early evolution of Christianity.

Polyglutton

A polyglot dictionary listing more than 20,000 food terms and phrases is planned for late spring publication by the Vigo Press, N.Y. It is called "International Dining and Food Dictionary." The languages included are English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch and Swedish, translating from one to the other. The volume has been compiled by Giovanni

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We are very pleased to announce that the second volume of our unique venture has now been printed and that the first two editions — the First Edition as well as the Tenth Anniversary Edition—are already being bound.

VIEWS OF THE BIBLICAL WORLD

IN NATURAL COLOUR PHOTOGRAPHY

This volume, second in the series, contains all the books of the First Prophets, with an introduction by the Prime Minister of Israel, David Ben-Gurion. The volume consists of 304 large pages, with 300 illustrations in colour as well as 82 illustrations in black and white, printed on 150 gram chrome paper, suitably bound.

Distribution to the first 15,000 subscribers will commence on April 10 and continue for about one month. Subscribers who have changed their address or are in arrears are requested to settle these matters at their earliest convenience in order to safeguard their right to acquire these volumes at the original price fixed at the time.

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From Stalin to Abstraction

I FINALLY succeeded in cornering the artist, and we sat down at one end of the large hall in the Bezalel Museum, his works of the last few years impressively surrounding us. Ernest Norland (Neuschul) is a short, white-haired man in his early sixties, with that characteristic intensity of thought, speech and gesture we associate with the Central European intellectual. Reluctant at first to talk about himself, once I had primed him with a few leading questions, he plunged into the pool of recollection, vividly recreating some of the stirring events he had lived through as an active participant.

Of Czech birth, and later settling in Berlin, Norland was one of the founders of the "Neue Sachlichkeit" (New Objectivity) movement in the twenties, was later hailed in Russia as one of the foremost socialist realist painters, turned to abstraction after leaving Russia, and, still searching as every creative artist must, is now attempting a new synthesis in his painting. "But first let me say that my connection with Bezalel actually goes back a good deal, in a way. In Vienna, during a Zionist Congress in 1920, Boris Schatz aproached me and asked me to come and teach here. I wasn't sure that I was ready to teach then, and I believe it was Hermann Struck who came instead. What an age of time seems to stretch between then and now! This is probably the most stimulating country in the world, for one is caught up in the very process of the formation of a nation."

ERNEST NORLAND

Famous Sitters

I drew him back to telling me about some of the famous sitters he has had. He had painted what had become the official portrait of President Thomas Masaryk, of Czechoslovakia.

"It was in the open air, in the country at Lana. He saw that I was painting his beard a sort of bluish-yellow, and objected. 'But my beard is white', he said. I tried to explain the use of white in plein-air painting, but he insisted that his beard was white. So I took a dash of white pigment and put it on his finger, and looking down at his beard, which he pulled forward, and at the paint, he exclaimed, 'How strange — that I should have to live so long to find out only now that my beard is not white!' Another anecdote relates to a studio portrait of Masaryk. The Czech President, in his student days, when he was very poor, had his clothes made by a nice, but not terribly proficient tailor. When he became President he still retained his original tailor. Once a famous fashion tailor came into the studio and admiring the portrait, remarked, 'Ah, what a fine portrait, especially because you can't see the President's bad tailoring at all!'" Norland also painted Masaryk's successor, Edward Benes, who, he says, had the painter set up his easel with a mirror at his back, so that the sitter could follow every stroke of the brush.

Another rather well-known sitter was Joseph Stalin. Norland had been invited to give a one-man show at the Museum of Western Art in Moscow, and when the show turned out to be a great success, he was invited to paint a double portrait of Stalin and George Dimitroff, who was then head of the Comintern. Dimitroff was easily available, so his half of the picture progressed rapidly, while that of Stalin, who could only sit at longer intervals, remained sketchier. When Stalin asked why his part was not as far finished (a political commissar acting as intermediary), and was told why, he suggested that Dimitroff's part be scraped off and restarted, which was done, the two parts being kept at an even pace till finished. Careful jockeying was required to make the shorter Stalin seem as tall as Dimitroff. Soon afterwards, however, when for political reasons it became necessary to deny the connection between the Soviet Communist Party and the Comintern, the portrait was cut into two parts!

Norland was also subject to the untutored criticism of simple peasants-turned-workers who objected to perspective in a picture, since the machine is the painting was drawn with the farther parts smaller, while in real life all four sides were equal; or they would insist that all the 32 teeth of a whirling cogwheel be shown, and not the blur of motion.

Escaping

With the start of the purge trials, Norland managed to escape from Russia, as he had previously escaped from Berlin (where Goebbels had sent a gang of toughs to cut swastikas in Norland's pictures at a gallery after the Nazis came to power). When the Germans marched into Prague he fled with his family to England, where he has lived ever since.

After his experiences of the thirties, he turned from realistic painting to pure abstraction, and then to semi-abstraction, in which some of his best work has been done, to judge from the Bezalel show. As Mr. Robert Brash, the British Consul, remarked in opening the exhibition, the tranquillity of life in England has found expression in a certain classical serenity in Norland's painting.

While still painting semi-abstractly, he has simultaneously swung back to the subject, and believes that this is the direction which painting will inevitably take.

"Realism," he believes, "is an expression of belief in the trustworthiness of our senses, as the only way to get at our inner meaning and that of our environment, and should not be confused with naturalism, which just shows how a thing looks (which can be done better by the camera.) Abstract painting, on the other hand, only portrays the soul-states of the painter. It does not show what moved the painter, but only how he is moved. I think it is the painter's job to present both the what and the how."

THE PAINTINGS

AT first glance, the pictures fall into two groups — semi-abstract and realistic — more or less divided between the left and right walls. The series of semi-abstracts on the left as you enter are the most striking works in the show, and if we free ourselves of the impulse to label them, we perceive that there are a number of first-rate pictures of the highest interest. "Homo Sapiens" gives a quintessential notion of Norland's great gifts and is an indication of what he is aiming at. It is a sort of metaphysical statement about man, made with a certain wit for all its seriousness, as the broken, or rather refracted reed on which the man is leaning, indicates; the broken planes are beautifully harmonized by a very subtle use of colour. The "Man and Women" beside it is an elaboration of the theme on a different tonal scale. It is instructive to notice how the bevelled rhomboid form in the only pure abstraction in the show (the small "Play With Lines") is carried through the semi-abstracts and developed.

The pictures on the right-hand wall vary in quality from the brilliant treatment of light in the Spanish scenes (especially "Street in Ibiza") and the charming "Rain in Safed," to the cool wit of the "Fishermen in Southern France." The key or bond that links the two aspects of Norland's work can be found in the three "Variations" on the subject of a woman and two jugs, in which we can clearly see the development of the idea. However, though each canvas is complete in its own mode, the third is richest in texture and formal interest. Only the "Samson" and "Wrestling Jacob" seemed to me out of keeping with the high standard of the show. This is altogether an exhibition of the greatest interest, since it encompasses a real oeuvre.

ARIEL METATRON

EMANUELA: Still Life (oils).

Emanuela

ISRAEL-born Emanuela, whose work has claimed attention at collective exhibitions, is now holding her first solo show at the Katz Galleries in Tel Aviv. It is worth a visit. Still in her early twenties, she is a painter of promise whose individuality already makes itself felt. She says she is trying "to give abstract expression to landscape and object while safeguarding their significant characteristics" and, actually, she rarely loses sight of the image.

All detail is eliminated, she uses her sombre colouring to enforce the strength of the forms — makes use of a good deal of black through which the underpainting in a cold colour is reflected — and has a real gift for dividing up her space in an interesting way. Most of her work has a strength that impresses, and one feels that her paintings are the result of a genuinely-felt visual experience. She is a young person of talent and it will be interesting to see where she will go from here.

S. W.

Wallersteiner

AT the Chemerinsky Galleries in Tel Aviv, Wallersteiner, of Ein Hod, is showing a collection of his recent oils, gouaches, drawings and lithographs.

He is well known as a descriptive artist who depicts the world around him with a fluent brush, and in this exhibition his paintings are at their best when he is recording busy scenes with many figures such as the market, coffee-house and street scenes. At present he seems to have become very interested in trying to obtain as much variety of texture as possible — to an extent that becomes a little tiresome, as does his constant use of a rather raw blue.

The most satisfactory part of this exhibition are the drawings. These are straightforward, direct, forceful and lively and, what one seldom sees here, there are some good studies of the nude.

S. W.

Georghiou Shows Spirit Of Cyprus at Bezalel

GEORGE Georghiu, the first Cypriot painter to exhibit in Israel, is showing a series of colourful oils at the Bezalel National Museum in Jerusalem. He is self-taught, having in 1939 given up his law practice to paint as seriously as he could. This seriousness and sense of responsibility has led him to register life around him in the meaning it holds for the people of his world: Greek peasants celebrating their ancient and awesome religious rites; Orthodox priests against a wall bearing the scrawled word "Enosis;" Turkish labourers dreaming of the dawn of freedom; the mosques and churches and animals and carts that form the background and life of his neighbours; and, not unsurprisingly for a man so concerned with his people's aspirations to independence, two paintings of Jewish deportees, in trucks and boats, who, like the Indian troops in a painting of the embarkation for El Alamein, also added their imprint to the history of his ancient isle.

Formalisation

However, Georghiou is far from being a propagandist; there is no satirical bite to his representations of the British and his worst aesthetic offence is a realistic flag in one painting. Gheorghiou is concerned with recording happenings and things the way he sees and feels them and thus achieves the aim of the creative artist: that of passing his personalized view and experience to others. At the same time he strives for the decorative in the same spirit as the Douanier Rousseau and this approach in the spirit of the primitive stands him in good stead in his paintings of peasants. His formalization of their figures and dress gives them a direct and honest quality and the colour schemes seem to reflect the atmosphere of the church town of Famagusta, the artist's home. They are wholly East Mediterranean.

All this holds a point for Israel painters, who have not yet got to grips with the myriad colourful types that our mixed immigration has given us. Too often we see Yemenites and kibbutzniks idealized to the point of propaganda, or abstracted to the point of no return, with no-one doing anything in between. Georghiou's vision of his surroundings is very much the solidly digested observation of an artist who has lived with his subjects all his life.

Important Occasion

The selection, however, is uneven. Georghiou is less successful with his street scenes. His flat blue skies are not at all painterly when seen beside more expertly treated surfaces. Some of his colour schemes are sweet, and this impression is heightened by the decorated frames. But these are few and paintings like "In the Shadow of the Virgin" and "The Seven Monks" are an experience not to be missed.

An auspicious and important opening to cultural relations with the new republic-to-be.

MEIR RONNEN

"THE DAY WILL COME"
Painting by Georghiou. From the artist's exhibition at the Bezalel Museum.

Fantasia in Black and White

BERNARD Bisco, who arrived here less than two months ago, is having an unusual exhibition at the Nora Gallery, Jerusalem. A sculptor who has turned to drawing, Bisco uses scraperboard as his medium, a technique that provides full play for his astonishing imagination, which roves in and out of fantastic semi-surrealist worlds, scenes set in midnight landscapes, peopled with strange creatures that seem to step from the pages of a classic fairy tale. John Tenniel, the great illustrator of Alice in Wonderland, might be one of his spiritual forebears.

This is the first time that this technique has been shown on such a scale in Israel. There are a few commercial artists that are familiar with it, but they have difficulty in obtaining both the board and the scraper nibs, and then usually confine themselves to rendering cigarette ads. The paper used is a thick card with a deep Bristol-like chromo surface of more than average thickness. On this virgin whiteness the artist applies layers of Indian ink and then uses the cutting nibs to peel off fine lines of dry ink, revealing a clean white line (of a fineness and delicacy that cannot be matched in a woodcut, a more or less affiliated technique, although there is no printing involved in the scraperboard). The density of the lines can be used in such a way as to heighten the brilliancy of the effect, or even, as Marcel Jancu expresses it in the catalogue, to produce an effect of colour or shading that is more than black and white.

Bisco exploits this to the full, and his tenuous, sensitive line is nevertheless disciplined by his fine sense of construction. What is even more remarkable is that Bisco can draw realistically in a way that is not academic or representational and that his eminently recognisable elements and subject matter can be both geometric and even abstract while also being freely surrealist in form and style. What is more important, he can tread the line of realism or story telling without becoming sweet. Indeed, there is a most mature, even sardonic touch to his views of the many worlds in which we live: dream, political and idealistic, and there is nothing sour or vicious in his comments either.

Bisco is a new and pleasant personality on show. Students should study him and publishers come to see an important addition to the ranks of our book illustrators.

M.R.

N.Y. Times Calls Pins 'Outstanding'

Dore Ashton writes in "The New York Times" of March 6:

Jacob Pins, an Israeli artist, specializes in woodcuts. His recent prints are on view at the Tribune Art Gallery, 100 West 42nd Street. Pins works in the powerful expressionist tradition. His cutting is vigorous, his subjects are naturally endowed with emotional overtones. His admiration for Munch is apparent in several prints in which the themes are conceived in black, the accents sparingly cut in white. Continuing what is by now an almost classical woodcut tradition, Pins is an outstanding figure.

Nehemiah Azaz

NEHEMIAH Azaz of the Harsa Factory, Beersheba, is exhibiting, at Tracelin, Haifa, ceramics which he has executed with the help of two assistants and which are not intended for future mass production. The objects consist of evocative studies in expressive form which start out from bowls, vases, candelabra, drinking jugs and, in some cases, combine historical ideas like the Horns of the Altar. The clays used are all Negev and the articles have been fired at different temperatures up to stoneware.

It is not, however, so much a matter of form in itself, although at times modified in the firing, as of the influence of colour and glaze on form. Thus the green glaze seemingly spilled over the natural body, as in some Islamic ware, is intended to produce a definite design. In one hand-painted vase the black is glazed and the yellow unglazed, while the areas created stand in relationship to the contours. I particularly liked some speckled blue and light brown vases.

The pottery is both wheeled and coiled. Again the coiling, in its turn, relates the decorative to the contours. Coils may build up the body to the two vertical Horns; a jug, turned on the wheel, may possess a coiled spout. In both instances the horizontal lines of the coiling give substance to the body.

Although the purpose of the exhibition is artistic and not utilitarian, it still remains true that the most interesting results have been obtained where aesthetic theory coincides with the technique of pottery. A large, outwardly bulky article is easy to handle out of all proportion to its size and appearance.

After allowance has been made for exceptions, Azaz, on the whole, has been most successful where his objects are comparatively small, least complex and most unified in shape and colour.

H.

STAR-GAZING

VENUS is so bright that you will see it shining, fairly high in the West, as soon as the sun sets. This month it remains above the horizon for an average of two and three-quarter hours after sunset. The moon will be fairly close to Venus on Friday and Saturday nights next week.

You will see Jupiter rising at about the time Venus sets. By the end of the month, as it approaches opposition, the giant planet will rise even earlier, about an hour before Venus sets. Jupiter's brilliancy rises to magnitude -2.0 this month, and its light will take "only" 37 minutes to reach us.

The concept that light takes time to travel and is not propagated at infinite speed owes its origin to the study of Jupiter, by the way. Observing the eclipses of the satellites of the huge planet in 1675, Olaf Romer noted that these eclipses did not take place according to his calculations. When Jupiter was in opposition, i.e. closest to us, they came too early; when it was in conjunction, i.e. most distant, they came too late. With remarkable wisdom, Romer fathered the revolutionary notion that this could be only due to the difference in the time it took its light to reach us from the planet.

Jupiter is now in Scorpio, that is, fairly low in the sky.

YOSEF SMOIRA

Radio Review

Kol Zion Well Received

IN view of the current merger between Kol Yisrael and Kol Zion Lagola, it is of interest to find out the views of listeners to the programmes broadcast overseas hitherto. While in England, I recently had the opportunity of meeting regular listeners to the Israel broadcasts. These programmes do not command a mass audience in England and it takes a great effort to switch off the television and turn to short waves. Nevertheless there is a definite faithful audience of regular listeners made up primarily of Zionists, people with relations in Israel and a cross-section of non-Jews who are interested in the country for one reason or another (some for religious sentiment, others because they once lived here, etc.).

Reception is remarkably clear. I could clearly distinguish the switch of the button when the announcer opened his microphone. However, the position is not uniform and some people report difficulties in picking up the transmission. Another trouble is that fewer sets are being produced with short-wave bands, as the tendency is to replace them with FM tuners.

The greatest interest lies in the news, although the listeners expressed themselves as desirous of hearing more about internal development and less about politics — "give us more about absorption and less about the Arab world" said one listener. A very general view was that there should be more news and less commentary. Opinions were divided on the merit of the current political commentators, but a universal favourite was Sol Temkin of the Israel Office of the British Zionist Federation, whose homely talks and slightly Cockney voice have won him great popularity. A leading Zionist official was critical of the content of the commentators as too weighted — "we are always right and the Arabs always unreasonable" he complained. Another general dislike of the English audience, by the way, is American accents!

Speaking to listeners in various parts of the country, I got the impression that the most popular and listened-to feature was the Friday night *Kabbalat Shabbat* introduced by Yehuda Goodman. This is partly due to the nature of the broadcast and partly to the fact that many families have acquired the habit of tuning in to Israel as part of their Shabbat tradition. Another favourite personality is Anita Davis, whose general interviews and reports from kibbutzim are highly thought of. Unpopular series included the weekly press review and discussion programmes ("the time is too short for a real discussion"). All the listeners wanted more music but agreed that reception over short wave was too poor for anything more than popular songs and folk music.

Gilbert Without Sullivan

LAST week's Purim celebrations incorporated excerpts from the latest Batzal Yarok Ephraim Kishon show entitled "Don't Tell Morgenstein." This time the customary sketches have given way to a full-length comedy and the broadcast consisted of a hybrid production recorded partly in a theatre and partly in the studio. As a preliminary we were told that the humour was primarily visual but nevertheless the hope was expressed that some of the flavour would come over.

Some of the flavour did come over. The result was moderate — not really vintage Kishon, with occasional lapses into the puerile. However, it had its moments — and where but in Israel would we find our satires revolving around professors of archaeology and humourous lyrics bringing in the Dead Sea Scrolls? The lyrics, by Dan Almagor, were very witty; but it was a case of Gilbert without Sullivan, as the music was lifeless.

Amusing Discs

MANY humorous records were pulled out over the Purim period and I enjoyed Mickey Katz' rendering of the "Witch Doctor." However, records should be heard by people who understand them before they are presented; the recent amusing disc describing the race between a bubble car and a limousine is entitled "Bleep! Bleep!" in reference to the motor horn. The person who had written the introduction had obviously got no further than the label, because it was described as dealing with sputniks!

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING

Louis Armstrong feature (tonight at 8); **Stachevsky's** clarinet concerto and **Brahms'** Serenade No. 1 (tonight at 9.15); "The Eighth Day in the Week" by **Marek Blacko** (tomorrow at 11.15); **Verdi's** "Nabucco" (tomorrow at 4.15); **Ten Years of Agriculture** (Sun. at 6); **Opening of the Agricultural Conference** (Sun. at 10.15); "Autumn Evening," prizewinning Italian radio play (Mon. at 9.30); "My Friend Flicka" (Tues. at 8); **Premiere of Partos'** Ballade for Cello and Orchestra (Tues. at 8); **Calypso programme** (Wed. at 9.30); **Dave Brubeck** and his quartet (Wed. at 10.30); **Amalia Rodrigues** and the "Olympia" programme (Thurs. at 10.05.)

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FIRST PROGRAMME
522, 240, 30.8 & 41.7 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.00, 7.00 and 7.55 a.m. 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m. **English:** 2.00 p.m. **French:** 2.15 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 a.m. Religious Services (R). 6.37 Exercises. 7.17 Musical Clock (R). 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. Popular Concert: Meyerbeer: Overture "Les Huguenots"; Rimsky-Korsakov: "Antar", Symphonic Suite; Gluck: Dance of the Furies from "Orpheus and Eurydice"; Glazounow: Bacchanale from "Les Saisons", op. 67; Tchaikowsky: "Pas d'Action" from "La Belle au bois dormant"; Mendelssohn: Scherzo from "A Midsummer Night's Dream"; Kabalewski: Gallop from "The Comedians". 12.00 Lunchtime Music. 12.40 Sephardic Songs. 1.00 Symphonic Dances. 1.45 Where to Go? 1.50 Light Music. 2.30 Close Down.

3.15 Programme for Yemenites. 3.30 Kabbalat Shabbat. 4.00 Youth Corner. 4.30 News in English and Swedish. 5.05 Classical Request Programme: Boccherini: Cello Concerto in B-flat major (Soloist: Pierre Fournier); Elgar: "Enigma" Variations (Conductor: Arturo Toscanini). 6.05 Chess Corner. 6.15 Literary Quiz by S. Rosen & Y. Malchin. 6.35 Light Music. 7.20 Bible Reading. 7.30 The Week through the Eyes of the Writer. 7.45 Ron Ami. 8.00 Programme by Y. Ben-Herzl. 8.45 Gina Bachauer (Piano). 9.15 Friday Evening Concert: Beethoven: Overture "The Consecration of the House," played by the Vienna State Opera Orchestra, conducted by Hermann Scherchen; Stutchevsky: Concerto for Clarinet and Orchestra, played by Peter Simanow with the Kol Yisrael Orchestra, conducted by Heinz Freudenthal; Brahms: Serenade No. 1 in D, op. 11, played by the Paris Conservatoire Orchestra, conducted by Andre Vandernoot. 10.30 Folk Dances. 11.10 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.29 a.m. Hebrew Tunes. 7.45 Morning Melodies. 8.47 Sabbath Morning Concert: Domenico Auletta: Concert in G for Harpsicord and Strings (Soloist: Ruggero Gerlin); Haydn: "Scena di Berenice", Concert Aria for Soprano (Soloist: Jennifer Vyvyan); Schubert: Overture "Alfonso and Estrella". 9.30 Light Music. 9.45 Musical Quiz. 10.15 "On Writers and Books," ed. by E. Hamenahem. 10.45 Popular Concert: Kleniawsky: Violin Concerto No. 2 in D-minor (Soloist: Jascha Heifetz). 11.15 Curtain Up. 12.20 Requests. 12.50 Stage & Screen. 1.40 Cantoral Recordings. 2.00 Close Down.

3.30 Musical Matinee. 4.00 Light Music. 4.30 Opera: Verdi: "Nabucco," first Selection. 5.35 "Art and Culture." 6.00 Science Studio, 6.15 Chamber Music: Bach: Brandenburg Concerto No. 6, played by Gideon Roehr (Viola), Marc Roselaar (Viola da-Gamba), Yitzhak Blasberger (Cello) and Arieh Sachs (Harpsichord). 6.45 Readings. 7.15 Guests in the Studio. 7.30 Melaveh Malka. 8.00 Quiz, by S. Rosen. 8.30 "Pleasantly Yours" — a Variety Programme. 8.50 Bible Reading: Micha chap. 5 & 6. 9.10 Sport. 9.15 Talk by Heral Berger. 9.25 New Records of Light Music. 9.55 Concert by the Kol Yisrael Orchestra: Dowland-Sternberg: (1) Come Again; (2) Woeful Heart: Bernard Hermann: "For the Fallen"; Handel-Sternberg: Arietta; E.W. Sternberg: Lullaby: Tzvi Nagan: Concertante for Two Oboes, Bassoon and Two Horns. 10.30 Music for Dancing. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
422, 460, 297.7, 41.7 & 33.3 M.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today. 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Hebrew-Ladino lesson. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 Rumanian. 9.15 Hungarian. 9.30 Polish. 9.45 News in English.

Tomorrow: 6.00 Music from Movies. 6.30 "Baton Up" — Dolf van der Linden & his orchestra. 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Yemenite. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 Rumanian. 9.15 Hungarian. 9.45 News in English.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
497 & 41.07 M.

Arabic Programme (including News): **Today & Tomorrow:** 6.30-7.15 a.m. 1.15-2.15 and 5.30-11.15 p.m. Persian, 5.15 p.m.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (32.3 M.): Programme to South Africa: Today: 6.30 News. 6.40 In the Jewish World. 6.45 Sabbath Programme. **Tomorrow:** 6.30 News. 6.40 "Editorial Opinion." 6.50 Melaveh Malkah.

Programme to the U.K.: Today: 10.15 News. 10.25 In the Jewish World. 10.30 Sabbath Programme. **Tomorrow:** 10.15 News. 10.25 "Editorial Opinion." 10.35 Melaveh Malkah.

ARMY PROGRAMME (48.4, 216, 225 & 235 M.): Today: 6.30 Opening. 6.33 Request Programme. 7.00 News. 7.10 "Pleasant Tunes." 7.30 The Week in Israel and in the World. 7.40 Choral Songs. 8.00 Friday Night Concert: Works by Barber and Dvorak. 9.00 News. 9.15 "Military Mail 1006." 10.00 Dance Music.

Tomorrow: 6.30 Opening. 6.33 "Musical Pot-Pourri." 7.00 News. 7.15 "Star of the Evening." 7.30 Mozart: Concerto for Piano and Orchestra in F-major. 8.00 Musical Miniatures. 8.30 "The Night Following Shabbat." 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (19.66, 16.86, 13.92, 13.82 M.): 7.15-7.45 p.m. Today: News. Parliamentary Review. British Album. **Tomorrow:** News. News Talk. The Weekly British Press. Students from Israel.

MUSIC U.S.A. (19 & 25 M.): Voice of America: **Today and Tomorrow:** 9.00-11.00 p.m. Light Music and Jazz.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING SERVICE — English Programme (434 & 485 M.): Today: 7.30 a.m. News. 12.30 p.m. Midday Melodies. 1.30 News. 4.30 A Story for Children. 7.00 News Commentary. 7.15 Popular Tangos. 10.00 Orchestral Concert. 11.00 News. 12.30 "Life with the Lyons." 1.30 News. 4.30 Melodies and Memories. 7.00 News. 7.10 Gram Session with David Frost. 10.00 Saturday Night Theatre. 10.30 "Sentimental Journey." 11.00 News.

Jerusalem Cinemas

Saturdays: 6.45 & 8.45. Weekdays: 3.30, 6.45 & 8.45
Starting Saturday, March 28, 1959

ARNON Tel. 4829
2nd Week
LA CHATTE
(THE CAT)
Francoise Arnoul — Bernard Wicki
English, Hebrew subtitles

EDEN Tel. 3829
2nd Week
Not since "Blackboard Jungle" such a shattering drama of tough troubled teen-agers!
Russ Tamblyn, Jan Sterling, John Drew Barrymore
HIGH SCHOOL CONFIDENTIAL
For adults only
Sunday morning at 10.30

ORION Tel. 2914
Tender love which tore down the barriers of race and war
THE WIND CANNOT READ
(Eastmancolor)
Dirk Bogarde, Yoko Tani
Also Sunday at 10.30 a.m.

ORNA Tel. 4733
Cinemascope
A great spectacle of savage splendour
NAKED EARTH
Richard Todd, Juliette Greco

RON Cinema Tel. 3104
The celebrated Mexican Ball of Fire:
NINON SEVILLA
in her latest musical extravaganza:
LA DANSEUSE DE MEXICO
Technicolor
French dialogue
Hebrew, English subtitles
Based on the novel **Maison de Plaisir**
Today (Friday) at 3 p.m.: **Camp on Blood Island**

SEMADAR Tel. 3742
3rd Week — Evenings only
YVES MONTAND and SIMONE SIGNORET in THE WITCHES OF SALEM
Based on Arthur Miller's play "The Crucible"
Screen play by Jean Paul Sartre.
French Dialogue

ZION
Romy Schneider
Horst Buchholz
Magda Schneider
in a wonderful, enchanting tale
ROBINSON Soll Nicht Sterben
in glorious colour
Today (Friday) at 2 p.m.
Northwest Mounted Police

TEL-OR
L'Ultima Violenza
the great Italian drama
starring
YVONNE SANSON
A Forum Film

Commencing Saturday, April 4, 1959

EDISON Tel. 4056
3rd Week
Warner Bros. present Herman Wouk's great best-seller,
Marjorie Morningstar
Starring
Natalie Wood — Gene Kelly
Claire Trevor—Carolyn Jones
in Warnercolor
Also today, Friday at 3 p.m.

STUDIO Tel. 4035
2nd Week
By Public Request
Spencer Tracy
The Old Man and The Sea
Technicolor
Also today, Friday, at 2.30.

HOD Cinema, Tel Aviv
5th and Last Week
Dizengoff Passage corner Frishman
Tel. 26238
MICHELE MORGAN
BOURVIL in
LE MIROIR A DEUX FACES
Voted the week's outstanding Tel Aviv film.

Haifa Cinemas

Beginning Saturday, April 4, 1959

GAL-OR Tel. 4567
TENSION AT TABLE ROCK
Richard Egan
Dorothy Malone

PEER Tel. 2232
After enormous success of 6 weeks in Tel Aviv
Marina VLADY
Odile VERSOIS
in the great emotional drama hit
TOI LE VENIN
(My Sister — a She Devil)
French dialogue
English subtitles

RAMAT GAN Cinema
Tel. 74504
Evening Perf. 7.30, 9.30
Paul Massie, Eddie Albert
ORDERS TO KILL
Matinees daily at 4.00
Ride a Crooked Trail

ORION Tel. 4020
Stewart Granger
Rhonda Fleming
in M.G.M.'s exciting new action thriller
Gun Glory
Cinemascope Colour

ARMON Tel. 4848
ALEC GUINNESS
(after his Academy Award for "Bridge on the River Kwai")
in J.B. Priestley's
LAST HOLIDAY
with Beatrice Campbell

EN DOR Tel. 3421
Sat., Sun., Mon.
MISTER CORY
Tony Curtis Martha Hyer
Cinemascope Technicolor
Tues., Wed., Thurs.
INVADERS FROM MARS
Helen Carter Arthur Franz
Technicolor
2 perfs. nightly at 6.45 & 9

ORLY Tel. 81868
Following his Israel tour
YVES MONTAND
in one of his famous films
Les Heros Sont Fatigués
with Maria Felix
Curd Jurgens Peter van Eyck
2 perfs. nightly at 6.45 and 9
Adults only

AMPHITHEATRE
Stewart Granger
Barbara Rush
Harry Black and the Tiger
Fox Film in
Cinemascope colour

ORAH Tel. 4017
2nd Week
JANET LEIGH — TONY CURTIS — LINDA CRISTAL
in the comedy of the year
THE PERFECT FURLOUGH
"287 certified laughs"
Cinemascope — Technicolor

MORIAH Tel. 81477
INGRID BERGMAN
CARY GRANT
in the comedy of the year
INDISCREET
in Technicolor
3 perfs. nightly at 6.45 and 9

ATZMON MIRON Tel. 3003
Second Week
The Brothers Karamazov
in Technicolor
YUL BRYNNER — MARIA SCHELL
For adults only

MAY Tel. 2856
Second Week
Romy Schneider in
CHRISTINE
Based on Arthur Schnitzler's "Liebelei"
in Eastmancolor

ALLENBY 13th Week
A new Kaye's here
DANNY KAYE
CURD JURGENS
JACOBOWSKY AND THE COLONEL
Saturday: 7 and 9.30
Daily: 3.30, 7 and 9.30

ARMON DAVID 2nd Week
High spirited entertainment in enchanting colour
OPERNBALL
Directed by Ernst Marischka
with SONJA ZIEMANN
ADRIAN HOVEN
HANS MOSER
3.30, 7.15, 9.30

CHEN Tel. 28957
3rd and Last Week
In a class by itself!
CLARK GABLE DORIS DAY
Teacher's Pet
Paramount — VistaVision
3.30 — 7.15 — 9.30

EDEN 5th Week
FARID EL ATRASH
Love Letter
3.30, 7 & 9

ESTHER
LESLIE CARON
MAURICE CHEVALIER
in M.G.M.'s Musical Film Version of Colette's Novel
GIGI

CINEMA GAY
Margaret Lockwood
Stewart Granger
Phyllis Calvert
at their most stirring in
THE MADONA OF THE SEVEN MOONS
3.30, 7.15, 9.15

CINEMA MAXIM
ROBERT TAYLOR
VIVIAN LEIGH
in their unforgettable romance
WATERLOO BRIDGE
Starting Fri., 10 a.m.
6 performances daily

MIGDALOR 2nd Week
Stephen Boyd
James Robertson Justice
Kathleen Harrison in
Seven Thunders

MOGRABI
One of the finest suspense movies ever made
Jack Hawkins, Diane Foster
in
GIDEON OF SCOTLAND YARD
Directed by John Ford

OPHIR
Paramount Presents
CORNEL WILDE
JEAN WALLACE
in
MARACAIBO
Co-Starring
ABBE LANE
FRANCIS LEDERER
Technicolor • VistaVision

ORION 3rd Week
proudly presents the charming picture of sport and young love at a Swedish Youth Camp
The Girl from Sweden
starring
May Britt, Kartheinz Boohm

PEER Rehov Yirmiyahu
Buses 1—4—5
THE MAGNIFICENT MATADOR
Starring
ANTHONY QUINN
MAUREEN O'HARA
Cinemascope — Technicolor

SHDEROTH
SILVANA MANGANO
ANTHONY PERKINS
in the love story of a raging generation
THIS ANGRY AGE
In Technirama — Technicolor
Based on the Best-Seller "SEA-WALL"

TAMAR 3rd Week
YVES MONTAND
in his latest hit
LA GRANDE STRADA AZZURA
(The Great Blue Road)
Starring the famous artist
and ALIDA VALLI
7.15 — 9.15
Continuous Matinees at 10 — 12 — 2 — 4

TCHELET 2nd Week
ELIZABETH TAYLOR
VAN JOHNSON
DONNA REED
WALTER PIDGEON in
THE LAST TIME I SAW PARIS
Technicolor

YARON
ISRAEL PREMIERE
DORIS DAY
RICHARD WIDMARK
M.G.M.'s comedy for grown-ups
The Tunnel of Love
For adults only

ZAMIR 5th Week
We present the prize-winning
ORDERS TO KILL

Tel Aviv Cinemas

Saturday night: at 7.30 & 9.30. Weekdays: at 3.30, 7.15, 9.15.
Starting Saturday, April 4, 1959

TEL-AVIV Cinema
The Brilliant Satire of JACQUES TATI
"The French Charlie Chaplin"
MON ONCLE (MY UNCLE)
Sat. Night: 7.15 p.m.
Gala Premiere: Sat., 9.30 p.m. in the presence of H.E. M. Pierre Gilbert, Ambassador of France in Israel. Weekdays: 3.30—7.15—9.30.
Today at 3 p.m. — Last showing
A STREETCAR NAMED DESIRE

NO TIME FOR TEARS
with
Anna Neagle • Anthony Quayne
★
Eastmancolour. Cinemascope.
A Forum Film.
Israel Premiere
Zavon

Economic News from Abroad

French Hopes and Worries

● The rise of prices in France after the devaluation of the franc remains within the limits forecast by official spokesmen. The c.o.l. index advanced by less than three per cent in January and by one per cent in February, and though wholesale prices have risen somewhat more than that, retailers are wary of passing the whole of the increase on to the consumers. Besides, the sharp decline in most world commodity prices has almost restored the international purchasing power of French currency.

Wages have also remained stable, except for civil servants, workers in nationalised industries and those who earn only the minimum wage, who have been given a rise of four per cent. In some industries labour unrest developed, but as long as the squeeze on the workers' real wages does not exceed five to seven per cent, no serious opposition to the wage freeze is expected to develop, in view of the worsening employment situation. In several sectors working hours have been drastically reduced, and the number of jobless has risen to 184,000, though it is still much below comparative figures in other European countries.

Meanwhile, the current deficit in foreign trade has considerably decreased, and the French exchange stabilization fund has been strengthened by the inflow of over $600m. of hard currency funds from Switzerland Belgium and Germany, which include sizeable amounts of foreign capital now being invested in France for the first time since the war.

The coming months will show whether French industry will be able to take advantage of the new competitive price level, and to expand export sales so as to balance the foreign trade accounts. In any case, it is becoming increasingly clear that the new austerity regime is bound to bring in its wake many internal shifts of labour and capital and a squeeze on obsolete and inefficient small-size industries, tradesmen, etc.

Gloom at British Shipyards

● Though British shipyards still have on book orders for 5,400,000 tons of vessels valued at approximately £790 million, and many of the bigger yards have three weeks' work on hand at the present rate of output, the industry takes a gloomy view of the future. Orders for at least 1,000,000 tons are considered practically lost, and cancellations continue to come in at three times the rate of new orders in view of the world-wide shipping slump. Moreover, many countries which were used to importing ships from Britain, such as Australia, have established their own yards, and German, Dutch and other Continental yards are increasingly attracting orders even from British shipowners. In fact, the tonnage currently being built abroad for British owners by far exceeds the ships built in Britain for foreign registration. The crisis is most severe at small shipyards, partly because of the general decline of coastal and short-sea trade, for which smaller craft are used, and partly because it is in the small and medium ships that foreign competition is fiercest.

Cyprus Facing Crisis

● While Cyprus' political problem has been solved, the island's economic future is far from bright. Before 1958, when military works began to slow down, unemployment had been virtually eliminated (20,000 were engaged in building against 9,000 in 1950), the number of workers employed by the government and military authorities had also doubled, and this general prosperity served as a prop for secondary and catering industries. Now many of these workers are likely to become jobless, but no alternative sources of employment have been suggested as yet. The island's agriculture is being progressively mechanized, and the major mineral deposits are expected to be exhausted within about 15 years. Though the tourist industry may be revived now that the emergency is over, it is not likely to earn more than in the past — when it contributed £2m. a year to Cyprus' income. Remittances sent by overseas Cypriots to their relatives are estimated at £350,000 a year. But the island's imports amounted to £45.2m. in 1957, while exports were only £17.3m., of which minerals (mainly copper) brought in £10.2m. and agricultural products (oranges, carobs, potatoes, wheat, raisins) £4m. Should Cyprus decide to leave the Commonwealth, she will lose both the preferential tariff which helps her agricultural produce to hold its place in the British market, and her link with the London capital market. But even if she remains within a good deal of foreign assistance will be needed if the island's living standard is to remain at its present level.

THE JERUSALEM POST

Friday, April 3, 1959

THE meeting of Mapai key-men at Elnat last week has passed without much comment as an internal party affair and a bid for the forthcoming Histadrut election, which in fact it was. But the programme outlined on that occasion by Mr. Lavon, the Histadrut's Secretary-General, deserves much more attention, not only because it foreshadows future action, but also because it contains several new departures.

HISTADRUT AND THE CITIZEN

There is no sense in arguing about the originality of Mr. Lavon's proposals. Some of them have in fact been time and again suggested in other quarters. But the crucial thing is that they have now been adopted by Israel's major labour faction, which is obviously at pains to evolve a coherent and practical policy that would take cognizance of the country's real facts and requirements.

To be sure, Mr. Lavon's programme dealt only with the trade union aspects of the problem. But nothing is more significant than this deliberate sticking to the original field of the Histadrut's activity, although the Federation has expanded in so many other directions.

Although the late David Remez' slogan concerning the "Histadrut's self-contained State" was cited at the conference, it already sounded like an anachronism and the new programme was obviously devised to repudiate it. It no longer aims to foster the well-being of Israel's labour class by transferring a maximum of funds and functions to special institutions controlled by the trade unions. It would even readily withdraw from many positions achieved in the past, and hand over the responsibility to State administration.

Having just given up the labour exchanges, Mr. Lavon now suggests handing over Kupat Holim's preventive medicine services — which must reasonably be considered the thin wedge of complete nationalization of the health service — and an overhaul of the present wage system that would divorce it from family allowances, which would then come out of a fund attached to the National Insurance Institute. Moreover, Mr. Lavon proposes to merge all existing pension funds and to examine the possibility of establishing a unified system of pensions for all wage-earners, and under the prevailing circumstances such a system can hardly be conceived otherwise than under government control. Progress in that direction would certainly streamline and expand the country's system of social services, but it would obviously considerably reduce the Histadrut's role in managing and dispensing them. Moreover, it would entail a thorough change in the financial standing of the industrial and trade enterprises affiliated to the Histadrut, which could hitherto resort to the capital resources fed by its social funds.

Further, this bold new policy must be viewed together with the growing autonomy and restiveness of the various cooperative bodies and trade organizations — local, regional and industrial — which increasingly resent being considered Histadrut subsidiaries and tend to regard their particular interests as paramount. Three years ago Histadrut industry insisted staunchly on special provisions in the proposed cartel law, so that it would not hurt trade agreements within the Histadrut sector. Today, hardly much steam could be worked up in favour of such discrimination. The Histadrut of several years hence will thus necessarily differ from that of today in not being based primarily any longer on common enterprises and capital assets, but on collective bargaining, like the trade unions of most industrial nations. This basic trend cannot be doubted or misunderstood any more.

Needless to say, the new course will be of great importance beyond the sphere of labour's terms and emoluments as well. The changing character of Israel's trade unions will affect the whole industrial climate of this country. Transferring economic and social activities to State agencies will impose on these the need for a good deal more bureaucratic efficiency and democratic control; and current compliance with vested interests and sectional lobbies will have to be discarded for good if a sound national economy is ever to be built up. "Passing the buck" to the State may relieve the Histadrut of many an awkward responsibility, but the State will have no one to pass the buck to except the citizen, the taxpayer and the customer. All of these must therefore be taken into its confidence, and educated to a great deal more economic responsibility than has hitherto been the case.

Cargal Hit By Confidence Crisis

By Our Economic Editor

IN the chequered history of Israel's industry Cargal's financial failure is the biggest and most dramatic of its kind, and though the issue is still hot and being worked upon, there is a feeling that after its lessons have been digested it may become a turning point for several of our credit and development policies. It is therefore worth looking at even now, without waiting for all the relevant facts to be established and brought to the public's notice.

The matter may be considered from three different aspects. The first and immediate one is that of the creditors. The company is heavily non-liquid, having largely supplemented the long-term Treasury loan of IL1.5m. for its huge new Lydda factory by short-term funds, in expectation of bigger orders and profits which, however, failed to materialize.

The really curious point of the story is that Cargal's older Bnei Brak plant has been operating above capacity so as to cause excessive costs, and marginal output seems to have been produced there at no profit, or even at a loss. Therefore no additional income could be squeezed out of the Bnei Brak plant, and whatever new orders were accepted would have to be executed at Lydda. This meant relying on the new plant's own income for financing its construction, and required real financial juggling.

As a result, the company's short-term commitments now add up to some IL6.5m., divided more or less equally between banks on the one hand and suppliers and contractors on the other. Against this Cargal has some IL2.5m. in stocks of raw materials and ready products and IL1.5m. in accounts receivable. However, not all of the liabilities are due for immediate payment (except in case of bankruptcy), while part of the fixed assets is being disposed of for cash.

Plantations For Sale

Negotiations about the sale of the grapefruit plantations are expected to be completed shortly, and the land and buildings of the Bnei Brak plant may follow before long. Those assets may produce enough to cover well over half of the current gap, while the bank consortium (combining IL500,000 put up by the Treasury, and IL500,000 by the credit institutions) would step in with the rest, under this plan, in order to give the company breathing space for continuing production and accumulating liquid funds until it frees itself from the present squeeze.

According to this original scheme, suggested by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, no money would be lost — except by Mr. Dubiner in the course of the forced disposal of the assets — and the company's structure would remain intact. It seems, however, that in the end the scheme will have to be modified, due to the bankers' instance on an agreement with Cargal's kraft-liner suppliers (who are among its main creditors) as a precondition for their joining the credit consortium. Such an agreement — the bankers point out — would not only convert a sizeable short-term liability into a long-term loan, and possibly, later on, into equity capital, but also bring in its wake a shake-up in the company's management and considerably strengthen its financial solidity.

Section of Cargal's new Lydda plant.

Needless to say, this scheme —which would eventually reduce Mr. Dubiner and his co-partners to minority shareholders — has not been wholeheartedly welcomed by the latter, though in the bitter end they may be compelled to yield the company's controlling interest in order to avoid outright receivership.

In any case, if a reasonable attitude is adopted by all concerned and the factory continues to operate under an able management, there seems to be a fair prospect of getting it afloat and regaining liquidity in the near future. From that point of view, the current crisis could be considered as a mishap such as often befalls pioneer promoters of ambitious enterprises that pave the road and pay the cost for their less original, but eventually more fortunate successors.

This brings us to the second aspect of the problem: Cargal's economic viability. In this respect public opinion has sometimes been led astray by the protracted and much publicized conflict concerning the use of cartons for packing Israel citrus, in which the Citrus Marketing Board has had the final say, and a negative one. The impression has thus been unintentionally created that cartons were generally inferior to other kinds of packaging materials.

Nothing, however, could be further from the truth. The use of cartons for packaging is spreading rapidly the world over, it is closely linked with the advance of air transport and with modern methods of retail delivery, and for many lines of trade it has become a practical must.

C.M.B. Decrease

The salient fact is that despite the decline in orders from the C.M.B., Cargal's output and sales have steadily increased, and by far the biggest part of its products has been either sold abroad or used for packing local export goods. In 1958 total production was — according to the company's statement — 13,200 tons (of which the C.M.B. accounted for less than 10 per cent) namely 1,700 tons for local use, 6,000 tons to Israel exporters, and 5,500 tons sold to other countries, mostly for hard currency. All observers agree, however, that both the home and the export markets are capable of considerable expansion, in particular if somewhat lower prices are quoted or more care is taken to comply with the customers' individual demands.

The fact is that so long as Cargal's production was based on the Bnei Brak plant — designed for an output of 8,000 tons only — it was not in a position to follow a really expansionist sales policy, and had to skip orders involving special difficulties or expenses etc. But once given sufficient productive capacity, as well as reduced overheads and smaller running costs at the bigger and more up-to-date Lydda plant now slowly expanding production, sales can be greatly boosted. On the home market sales are expected to grow apace with the natural growth of local retail trade and of Israel's exports. Turkish orders in 1959 have already exceeded the total for 1958. Sales to other Mediterranean and East African markets are also likely to rise, and one has to bear in mind that reasons obstructing the use of cartons for overseas shipments of Israel citrus do not apply equally — if at all — to packing citrus in other countries, from which it is shipped by train or on much shorter sea routes.

Sales Goal

On the strength of these considerations, 70,000 tons of cartons a year do not look like an over-ambitious sales goal for the not too distant future, with a prospect of further growth in years to come. However, preliminary estimates show that the break-even point of the Lydda factory is below an annual output of 10,000 tons, which would amount to about IL8m. at the current prices. But even according to more conservative evaluations, and taking into account bigger payments on capital account, the enterprise seems to be economically sound and remunerative.

From the point of view of Israel's national economy too, the initial difficulties of obtaining big orders in no way prejudice the firm's prospect of maintaining its position as one of the country's major earners of foreign currency. Last year it earned $1.1m. (with the regular export premium for its 40 per cent of added value), and it may yet attain a higher figure in the current year. It goes without saying that Cargal's prospects would be fortified even more, should the impending changes in its management bring about a *rapprochement* with the C.M.B. and an eventual adoption of carton packaging (perhaps in some modified form) for some shipments of Israel citrus too (e.g. at the beginning of the export season).

We may sum up by saying that data available for the time being do not bear witness against the advisability of that grand investment, and the aid extended to it by the Government. And yet it is from this third aspect of industrial development policy that the Cargal affair will have to be analyzed with the greatest care.

Nothing is easier than charging the respective authorities with having been baited by adventurous capitalists to squander public money on assisting ill-conceived projects. Nothing is easier, also, than to demand close supervision by the authorities of the assisted company's plans and expenditure. However, such criticism boils down to the assumption that the ministry's officials (or experts) are (or should be) better able to judge the validity of an industrial project, or to manage an industrial enterprise, than a private promoter and industrial manager, which is evidently not the case.

This does not mean, of course, that no mistakes have been made by Cargal and no money has been squandered there. The Lydda plant may be oversized and capital may have been wasted due to over-optimistic assumptions. Certainly there have been redundant employees and excessive salaries, publicity and other expenditure. The company's sales policy was sometimes wrongly conceived and there is no doubt but that Cargal's financing was inadequate. In the last, crucial period, large amounts were invested in grapefruit groves, and Mr. Dubiner was preoccupied with campaigning in public affairs.

However, the fact remains that no amount of bureaucratic planning could have conceived, put up and developed even an enterprise like Cargal's Bnei Brak factory, and that closer supervision by government departments could have only resulted in stunting vital initiative and freedom of action, and accumulating *faux frais* on other accounts.

Cargal's failure has thus exposed the weakness of unhampered private enterprise on the one hand but also on the other, the limits of administrative action in directing it. Small wonder that when the firm ran into trouble, the Government had nothing to offer but another loan and practically let leadership in the rescue operation slip out of its hands into those of commercial banks, which now tend to lean backward and to stick to strict investment morals, after having had almost no say in developing and financing the now tottering concern. It is almost unbelievable that the forming of a bank consortium for an industry of Cargal's stature had to be delayed in order to prepare an *ad hoc* survey of its position and prospects because all the relevant banks and government departments professed to have no clear picture and no reliable data on hand. In a country where so much fuss is made about investment planning and credit control (both quantitative and qualitative) a louder indictment of the way things are implemented could hardly be imagined.

Banker's Role

It is here, obviously, that positive thinking now has to set in, in an attempt to develop a more efficient set of aids and checks that would accompany the industry's growth and projects with a critical eye and a tight purse, ready to help but guided solely by economic considerations and never relieving the industry of its own responsibility. One could be tempted to suggest the far-going commercialization of development and other credits, and the restoration of the banker's traditional role as adviser and pacemaker of economic progress, but such a course evidently implies many changes and thorough re-education in other spheres as well. In any case, economic planning and financial controls are due for an overhaul if more is to be achieved in this field than conspicuous projects.

Stocks and Commodities

LINKED BONDS SLIGHTLY BETTER

THE dollar-linked bonds were slightly better at the end of this week than a week ago in Tel Aviv. Defense Loan, Housing Loan, Local Authorities and Registered Sterling A stock improved slightly, while Rassco, GUS Rassco and Bank Leumi Investments were slightly easier. Tavel Dollar fluctuated somewhat but remained practically unchanged. The $5m. issue of six per cent General Mortgage Bank dollar-linked bonds was being well received and their absorption proceeded satisfactorily.

Among the shares, Bank Leumi were a point higher. The price of this stock also improved in London, where it was recently quoted at 5/4½ after 5/1½. This probably follows the bank's satisfactory Earnings Report for the past year, although the dividend remained unchanged. Elsewhere in the Equities Market Africa Palestine Investment, I.L.D.C., Ata, Kurdaneh, Palestine Cold Storage and Delek were lower, while Moller Textiles gained 20 prutot. The price of 4½% Lodzia Preferred was marked 76 per cent, buyers only, on account of the Company's expected announcement that it proposed to settle its dispute with preferred shareholders.

On the "curb" I.O.P. shares were slightly better at around IL3.— and Naphta at around 1.5 per cent. The premium for Foreign Securities was steady, with some enquiry apparent for the "Travellers' $100."

NEW YORK REACTS

PROFIT-taking appears to be the main reason for the reaction on the New York market after the highest peaks reached a few weeks ago. Despite encouraging business news and reported defence orders, selling pressure was quite heavy.

Dow Jones averages for 30 Industrials was 601.71 on March 31 as against 609.73 a week earlier, and for 20 Rails 158.65 as against 160.64.

By arrangement with I.L. Feuchtwanger Bank Limited

Reader's Letter

Export Encouragement Inadequate

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — The Israel Government recently announced the approved new measures for the encouragement of exports from Israel, but these measures appear to me to be quite inadequate and unlikely to produce results.

Besides the arrangement for cooperative selling and marketing, two material measures and concessions have been decided upon: the automatic classification as an "approved undertaking" of manufacturers exporting a minimum of $250,000 annually; and the granting of an increased "export premium" of up to 350 pruta per dollar. This means that for each exported dollar a rate of IL2.650 to IL3 will be paid. This concession is as a rule restricted to those 80 firms whose exports amount to more than $300,000 per year, but smaller exporters might also be considered. In any case each exporter will be examined individually and judged on his own merits.

It is obvious that the practical exclusion of smaller firms is completely unjustified and harmful. There is in Israel a number of manufacturers whose contribution to the export drive could be very useful, but they are unlikely to get enough orders to qualify for this concession. The concessions granted to the larger firms put the small firms at a disadvantage and they would have to contend not only with the competition of foreign countries but also of larger firms in Israel. Their larger competitors in Israel will be able to offer the same goods at a reduction of up to 18 per cent, and this fact will certainly discourage any attempts at exporting on their part.

I have personal experience of exporting to the U.S., Canada etc. I know that it is not so easy even for a Birmingham manufacturer to acquire orders of $100,000 yearly, but these smaller exporters from the U.K. are very emphatically encouraged by the Government and their contribution to the export drive is very remarkable. Can Israel afford to discriminate against these very useful outlets for its exports, just because they are not such large exporters, but might grow, if encouraged?

Another point is the method of examining each case on its merits, lest an export receive the extra premium that might be avoidable if the business could be concluded — in the opinion of the appropriate government committee — without this extra premium. Is it realistic to expect prospective buyers in New York to keep their orders in abeyance while the Israel committee decides on the premium? How is this committee of theoretical economists to decide whether a New York buyer would be prepared to pay another 18 per cent for any article offered to him? Or do they believe that in the export trade another 18 per cent does not matter and can easily be absorbed by the reduced profit of the manufacture? Yours etc.,

H. KAY

Birmingham, March 28.

Kerosene Cart Must Go

Suggestions for Modernizing Oil Distribution

By YAACOV ARDON

THE cheapest means of keeping the nation warm in winter, cooking food and providing it with warm water is kerosene.

In the August 1958 issue of the learned Journal of the Association of Engineers and Architects in Israel, Prof. H. Ilberg, of the Technion and Standards Institutes, published a paper on the comparative merits, thermal and economic, of electricity, kerosene, fuel oil and gas. Kerosene emerged as the least costly means of generating heat for most household requirements with night current for electric boilers as an exception.

Incidentally, Prof. Ilberg also concluded that unless solar heaters come down in price and improve performance, their short-term advantages for the consumer are debatable.

Kerosene is also the most economic source of heat for the national economy because its use calls for least prior investment. Electric power requires costly installations, beginning with generators and distribution networks and ending with wiring in the home.

Small Investment

Gas needs storage plants, expensive home tanks (IL35 a piece) and incidental fixtures. The investments needed to use kerosene for cooking or heating are small.

The popular belief that the consumption of kerosene is slowly declining is unfounded. In Britain, its use for household purposes has trebled in recent years and is still rising. Manufacturers have put on the market modern kerosene appliances such as heaters, refrigerators, lamps and even pressing irons.

The use of these appliances in Britain has been stimulated by efficient marketing methods. Kerosene is now being delivered to homes in pre-filled sealed cans, very much as milk is in bottles. The kerosene is coloured for safety and as a trade mark of the marketing company. It is scented to mask the unpleasant smell that offends so many noses.

In Israel the kerosene man is still making his round — as he did a generation ago — with his mule, tank wagon and bell, filling and spilling.

A steel drum and tin manufacturer, Willem van Leer, of Haifa, has pleaded for the reform of our archaic distribution system. He reported that he had checked 60 deliveries of kerosene to householders and found an average shortage of three to four per cent.

He said that in the process of pouring kerosene froth develops at the top of the tin, misleading the householder into believing that a full measure went into the container. "What do you expect me to do? Stand around and wait until the froth disappears?" Mr. van Leer quoted a vendor whom he called to account as saying.

This system, inefficient especially in winter, should be replaced by home-delivered pre-filled tins of convenient sizes (at the consumer's choice) equipped with a rubber spout, Mr. van Leer proposed — and he is willing to invest money in such an enterprise.

Where will the foreign exchange for the tins come from? Mr. van Leer believes that the elimination of spillage (once when the tins are filled and again when the kerosene is poured into the appliance) leakage and evaporation, would offset the foreign exchange outlay on the raw materials, about $15,000 for 100,000 tins.

A tin will last at least ten trips, he said. When it is dented or damaged, the distributing firm would replace it.

Mr. van Leer believed that the kerosene vendors would oppose any reform because of their interest in the present system. He agrees that alternative work would have to be found for them, to some extent in the new service.

Delivery Fee

But there are other difficulties. A fee would have to be charged for delivery. At present this is included in the retail price. Mr. van Leer proposed that householders pay a deposit for the tins, plus an annual subscription fee. But, he admitted, this proposal is tentative.

Sonol Director Herbert Goldstein, a member of the American Materials Handling Association, agreed that the present system is unsatisfactory. His firm has been investigating the problem since last summer and is still looking for a solution "fair to all: the consumers and the present distributors whose livings depend on the present system."

"It is not always the equipment that counts, but the method of distribution," he said. "We are trying to find one that is more economical, safe and convenient, and at the same time enables distributors to earn a living."

He is not certain whether Mr. van Leer's proposal would answer these needs.

"The tins would have to be replaced after a time and they would have to be cleaned of dirt and water."

The Paz Company is also looking for a better distribution system.

"We fear that Mr. van Leer's tin may be too expensive — the price may come up to IL6 for the consumer — and that won't answer the problem," says Paz' sales manager, A. Bandas.

Next winter the company wants to offer one-gallon (four-litre) packages of kerosene, perhaps in polyethylene (plastic) containers stocked at all petrol filling stations. Also, extra trucks may be parked at central points where the peddlers can quickly replenish their supply.

Home Storage

The Consumers Organization, which speaks for the housewives, is keen on improvement, but not at their expense.

"Most homes are simply too small to store kerosene, and most household budgets cannot afford any extra cost for delivery service and deposits," Dr. Erna Meyer said.

She also opposed heavy containers, hard for women to carry or handle, and pointed out that regulations forbid the storage of large quantities of kerosene on balconies.

Brandeis Is a Unique School

THE Brandeis Centre in Jerusalem, founded by Hadassah in 1944, is a unique secondary school in that its products are found not only in other schools, but also in the country's institutions of higher learning and in several Government ministries.

The centre has two departments, the school of printing and the school of precision mechanics, which turns out all kinds of equipment for physics courses. At present it is working on an order of 200 microscopes, some of them destined for the Hebrew University's Medical School.

The present enrollment is 94 in precision mechanics and 51 in the school of printing. They are all boys. Attempts to attract also girls have failed, due mainly to the fact that few parents could visualize their daughters as mechanics or printers.

The four-year training course is based on the principle of learning through actual production. The apprentices study two days a week and work the remaining four.

Tuition starts at IL220 for the first year, considerably less than in regular secondary schools. In addition, reductions are granted to those who need them.

During their second and subsequent years, the students receive pay for their work, ranging from 25 to 47.5 per cent of the salary of a Grade 15 Hadassah worker. Some of this pay is diverted back to the school to pay tuition fees.

A considerable percentage of the entrants complete the four-year course. Of these, 95 per cent continue in their chosen vocation.

All prospective students must undergo a psychotechnical examination before admission. About 60 per cent of the applicants are accepted.

ORT DOUBLES ENROLMENT

IN the past four years, ORT's network of vocational schools in Israel has doubled its enrollment — from 1,871 to 3,842 — and it would rise still further if the schools had the physical capacity to absorb new students and apprentices.

There are more than two applications for every place available in the schools, despite the fact that six new departments were opened in September, 1958 to meet the intensified pressure for admission.

These are a spinning section at the Textile Technicians School in Ramat Gan, a machine designers course in Givatayim, a seminar for fashion trades in Tel Aviv, a two-year course for ladies hairdressing, also in Tel Aviv, a mechanical locksmith course in Jaffa and a domestic science section in Bnei Brak.

There are 19 schools in the network, in addition to another three under ORT supervision. ORT also maintains seven pre-vocational schools.

The main event for ORT in 1958 was the opening in Tel Aviv of the Syngalowski Memorial Centre, dedicated to the memory of the late Chairman of the World ORT Union Central Executive, who died two years ago.

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HAIFA

Trains skilled workers in the following trades:

Electronics, Airplane Mechanics (Motor and Body), Electricity and Airplane Instruments, Airplane Ordinance and Electrical Systems. Courses at the school begin once a month for pupils over 16 years of age who have completed at least 9 years of schooling.

Details may be obtained from Air Force representatives at District Recruiting Offices.

●

Armoured Corps Technical School

(with Dormitory)

Trains skilled workers in the following trades:

Automotive Mechanics and Automotive Electrical Repairs. The following pupils will be accepted for the Second Course of 1959/60: Elementary School graduates, or graduates of one year agricultural or vocational high school, between the ages of 18¼—17½. Information pamphlets on the Technical Boarding School and applications for acceptance at the Boarding School may be obtained at all District Recruiting Offices.

Registration of candidates has begun at all District Recruiting Offices on April 1, 1959 and will end on Thursday, May 14, 1959.

●

The Aaron Biram Military Academy

and Boarding School

(at the Reali Ivri, Secondary School, Haifa)

Students between 14½—16 years of age who have completed 9 years of schooling will be accepted for the 8th Course of the 10th School Year, term of 1959-1960.

A limited number of students between 15½—17 years of age who have completed 10 years of schooling with honours, and have outstanding Gadna records, will be accepted for the Second Year at the Board School, (7th Course, 11th School Year).

Registration of candidates at the District Recruiting Offices began on Wednesday, April 1, 1959 and will end on Thursday, May 14, 1959.

Recruiting Office Manpower Division
Ministry of Defence

The Hadassah Alice Seligsberg Vocational High School, Jerusalem

Registration for

The Technical High School with Matriculation Examinations and Vocational High School Classes

has started at the School's Offices, 1 Rehov haRav Kook, from 8 a.m.—1 p.m. daily.

Municipality of Jerusalem

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

- During the last three years the city's general budget increased by 42%, that of Education and Cultural Activities by 138%.
- By the end of the present school year, more school rooms will have been provided in the last four years than in the seven preceding ones.
- A serious beginning was made to provide heating facilities for classrooms.
- The network of municipal kindergartens, clubs, lunching facilities for youngsters was extended considerably.
- To all intents and purposes, there is no longer any second school shift in Jerusalem.

Vocational Training Requires Accurate Planned Counselling

By ALISA LEVENBERG

DESPITE satisfaction with the steady increase of vocational training facilities, statistics still indicate that only 6,000 pupils chose vocational schools last year against 14,000 in the so-called academic high schools.

In view of the fact that 20 per cent of all our recent immigrants from Eastern Europe are professionally trained, and another 20 per cent clerical workers, this division deserves serious consideration.

Parents who go to the expense of post-elementary training are generally inclined to prefer a regular high school if their children can at all fit into its framework. The reasons are partly snobbery — not dispelled by suitable propaganda — but partly also the consciousness that no proper planning has gone into the vocational system.

Surveys Needed

Despite our profusion of statistical surveys in a number of fields, and in education as well, no follow-up surveys of what vocational school students do after graduation exist, and no attempt is made to study the labour market before new institutions are opened. Those, for example, who suggest reorganizing our agriculture, say nothing about adapting the agricultural post-elementary schools to these new needs.

The dressmakers' schools, for example, teach *haute couture* or ready-made clothes production. A conversation with any dressmaker will reveal that no attempts have been made to prepare the ground for the acceptance of such graduates. "I like my girls to start from scratch," one said, "and not to have any fancies as to their 'theoretical' knowledge." Another told me that she liked her assistants to start as apprentices and to learn what was needed in her atelier.

But the most important discovery I made was that the number of dressmakers employing assistants is limited, and that cheap ready-made clothes are conquering the market. Even if the girls were properly trained, there seems to be no need to enlarge the number of schools. In industry, it does not look as if graduates of dressmakers' schools secure better pay and better positions than untrained girls. Follow-up statistics would be essential here.

Instructors' Seminar

This writer made one attempt at studying the pupils' inclinations by interviewing 112 pupils of an ORT dressmakers' school, only three of whom intend to use their skill. The rest plan to become instructors in dressmaking. A seminar for dressmaking instructors has already been opened, again without studying the market or ensuring that they will be needed once they are qualified.

Another serious setback of our vocational schools that may be eliminated is the vagueness of their programme of general studies. No text-books exist, and the teachers employed are often there either because they have not yet graduated or because they have failed in general schools.

Vocational schools in a progressive society must not become shelters for the financially or intellectually poor. They must provide specific training together with general education. Their educational administration must be entrusted to educators and trained persons. Instructors must have a general background, and the teachers in the other subjects must compare favourably with those employed by academic high schools. Also, the social background of students must be borne in mind. kitchens run at schools with a majority of oriental pupils must serve food that is palatable to them, and the atmosphere must be Israeli. If all these re-adjustments are made, they will serve as the best propaganda for the vocational schools.

At present many pupils — both at the high schools and at the vocational schools — leave before completing their course of studies. This implies waste of manpower, funds and time, and could be prevented if proper methods of counselling were developed. At present an important part in obtaining reduced school fees is played by the *Seker* test, which relies heavily on knowledge acquired at school, and the grades achieved are another criterion. This excludes aptitude tests as a means of establishing what career a child could choose with a fair prospect of success and works to the disadvantage of children whose environment and background operate in their disfavour. In addition many of the questions contained in the *Seker* relate more closely to the experience of children from settled homes who attend schools in "good" neighbourhoods.

Parents' Say

Another important issue is whether parents should have the decisive say in the choice of their children's career or whether the State should influence or overrule their decision. It would seem that the children themselves should be considered, as well as the parents' inclinations, but that incentives should be used to attract pupils for training in those branches of work where employment chances are good and where the community needs them. In any case, more information about employment should be available, as well as counselling about the possibilities of utilizing the children's special talents and inclinations. The decision is made at a very critical time in the life of the adolescent, at a time when the teenager is most bewildered by the problems of the adult world into which he is entering and least likely to adjust easily to a new framework and to a new atmosphere.

Technical School Closes a Gap

THE technical secondary school operated by the Haifa Technion, the oldest and largest in the country, has turned out over 2,000 graduates, and many more who were unable to complete the course of studies, in the 26 years of its existence.

Today the school's 70 teachers train 803 students in 22 classes in 12 different courses of study. After completion of the four-year course, graduates who achieve 70 per cent in their final examinations may enter the Technion, for although they do not get matriculation certificates they have the advantage of four years of practical work under practical industrial conditions behind them. Part of the training in fact, consists of building machinery and equipment for industry.

Dr. Gershon Aharoni, who has been with the school for almost 25 years and served as headmaster since 1958, points out with pride that the school sets the pace in Israel in its advance toward new methods. Last year it took the revolutionary step of admitting girls, the first technical school in the country to do so. Sixteen girls are now in training, some of hem leading their class when it comes to accuracy. They go in for technical drawing and design instrument making, electronics and training of building technicians.

In the coming year the school will make another innovation with the opening of a graduate technicians' department for mechanical and electrical engineering. The one-year course, to which only young people who have completed a technical high school will be admitted, is designed to meet the growing demand for trained technicians to bridge the gap between the skilled worker and the engineer. The graduates will be certified as technicians by the Ministry of Labour and the Technion.

The school's fees, IL490, are the highest in the country, but no able boy is turned away for lack of funds, most of the scholarships being from the Labour Ministry.

Y. F.

New Policy Needed For Capital's Secondary Schools

By P. J. JACOBI
Deputy Mayor of Jerusalem

ONE of our cities has preferred the building and maintenance of secondary schools to the provision of a proper sewage and water system, whilst another has devoted its primary attention to parks, roads and general neatness; and in a third city, such as Jerusalem, a strange combination of general incapacity and lack of means joined hands for years to paralyze proper action in any of those fields.

It is significant that in the past three or four years, during which Jerusalem succeeded in ridding herself of inaction in general, it also took its first steps toward supporting secondary education. The IL24,000 first appropriated for that purpose in 1956/57 have grown from year to year, reaching in 1959/60 the respectable figure of IL160,000; to which must be added almost as much again in long-term loans for the enlargement of existing secondary school buildings. A similar beginning was made in other spheres of post-primary education, where, though the absolute figures may still be very low, appropriations for the support of vocational and agricultural schools were increased this year by 58 per cent and 30 per cent respectively.

Unfortunately, in Jerusalem as elsewhere, no undisputed statistical figures are available. But it appears fairly certain that the proportion of children in post-primary schools is lamentably low in the Capital, though it may have risen considerably in recent years. This year 3,850 pupils attend post-primary schools preparing them for general matriculation. Of these, 60 per cent are subject to General State Education inspection, 30 per cent to Religious State Education inspection, and 10 per cent to Independent (Agudat Yisrael) Education inspection. About half attend co-educational schools, nine per cent boys' schools, and 32 per cent girls' schools.

Of the above 3,580 pupils, 730 learn in evening schools and 1,600 attend day schools serving also as vocational schools, teachers' seminaries, *yeshivot*-secondaries, etc. This leaves only 1,550 pupils who get an all-round education in ordinary secondary schools (78 per cent, 18 per cent, and six per cent in general religious, and "independent" schools) respectively where in addition, the proportion of non-Ashkenazi pupils is alarmingly low. No reliable figures are available concerning the distribution of these children amongst the various study trends (humanistic, scientific and mathematical, biological, oriental, sociological, etc.).

14 Schools

To accommodate the 3,140 pupils who get a secondary education in the daytime, history has bestowed on Jerusalem no fewer than 14 private and semi-public schools, of which three have less than 100 pupils, seven between 100 and 250, and only four over 350 pupils. Owing to the existence of various study trends, some classes consist of even less than 10 pupils. Obviously, the abundance of schools and trends on the one hand, and the amazing scarcity of qualified secondary teachers and principals on the other, would normally call for the closing down of some of these institutions and indeed, for a complete re-organization. But not only would factional interests resist such policy of rationalization, but the curse of friction may now turn out to have been a blessing: for, as a result of natural increase, immigration and public financial support, the number of secondary school pupils is expected to increase to such an extent that by October, 1959, a considerable part of the schools will be packed to capacity: in fact, something like six new classrooms will have to be provided.

These and other circumstances make a radical change of municipal policy a matter of imperative necessity. The mere support of private and semi-public schools will have to be supplemented by the establishment of municipal schools. For financial and other reasons, that new policy will have to confine itself for the present to all-round secondary morning schools only. It will also have to take into consideration the fact that a considerable part of Jerusalem's parents desire their children to be educated in a religious way of life. Third, it must have due regard for the new Government policy under which municipal schools will no longer be allowed to grant special reductions in tuition fees beyond the normal graded scale of fees available to all secondary school pupils, and therefore will no longer hold a special attraction. And finally, the parents' desire to see their children educated in schools frequented by children of the established strata of Jerusalem's population will have to be accepted, so as to ensure the desired mixing of all classes of the population during secondary education.

Municipal Adoption

In short, it appears that the best means to carry through the required change of policy will be the "adoption" by the Municipality of two or more of those existing schools which have the finest traditions, coupled with the provision of additional buildings and space for their development on or near their present sites or with the establishment of branch buildings in suburbs for the lower age groups. This way is due to lead to the establishment of large school units, which alone will be in a position rationally to provide a rich variety of study trends suitable to the individual inclinations and talents of their pupils.

This new policy should, if possible, be inaugurated this year. It may impose additional financial burdens on the narrow shoulders of Jerusalem's Municipality; but our ability to provide a proper framework for secondary education, supplemented by the Government's efforts to improve quality and to strive for free secondary education, will be the test of our capacity to survive as a cultured nation.

Vocational Teachers Get Modern Training

By PHILIP GILLON

FOOT-long keys turning in giant locks suspended in mid-air; different sections of cupboards; handles to nowhere; legs which suddenly unfold into sections showing different plane surfaces —these are some of the three-dimensional models used in the Vocational Teachers Training College in Jaffa.

Compared to American methods, all Israel education is woefully lacking in the use of what the Americans playfully call "Audio-visual aids." This impressive phrase means the theory that it is easier to see and to handle than to imagine or to translate words in the mind into realities on the desk. It might take the best part of an hour to describe how a key turns a lock.

As a start towards the use of audio-visual aids on a large scale, interest has been concentrated so far in the field of vocational training, although there seems to be no reason why this successful technique should not be used in general education as well.

The Teachers Training College was set up in Jaffa by the Ministry of Labour in July, 1957, with considerable financial aid from the United States Operations Mission. Its inspiration was Dr. Lynn Anderson, the U.S.O.M. Technical Adviser, who planned the equipment and designed the furniture.

The College is equipped with 1100 technical reference books, almost all of them in English, but such Hebrew books as there are in the country have been ordered. "We are also getting German books," says Kalman Ben David, the Director, "Their technical books are excellent." Will the teachers who come to the College understand German? He laughs, "Probably better than they do English. The language is all technical; it's quite simple to follow" (we looked at one book in English technicalese and thought that it would be simpler if written in Chinese; yet a student teacher who cannot talk English was reading it rapidly and easily). They also have a library of over 80 films. Teachers in vocational schools come to the College for seminars which are arranged from time to time. They use the library and order equipment.

Apart from the three-dimensional models for teaching carpentry, further models for metal-workers are on order. In addition, the College manufactures a wide variety of printed matter for posters, diagrams and other forms of "Visual aid." Thus teachers of dressmaking can obtain, cheaply, a series of diagrams of "Dress Through the Ages," prepared by the Xerox process, instead of having to draw them laboriously on a blackboard or of relying on their descriptive skill to light the imagination. The Xerox process uses a metal plate, electronically charged, and is far cheaper than the photographic method.

The vari-typer is a comparatively new reproduction process, somewhere between off-set duplicating and linotype printing. The quality of the product is far superior to that coming from the duplicating machine. In English it can have as many as 575 type faces. It is used to manufacture booklets and similar educational material. The School also has a multilit printing press and a new silk-screening machine is now being set up.

The machines arrived in Israel a considerable time ago: Mr. Sydney Charles Smith, an expert U.S.O.M technician who has been with the Texas educational authorities for years, was due to come about the same time to advise on their installation. What with trouble in the Lebanon and a few other such distracting incidents in the Middle East, his coming was delayed until November, 1958. To his amazement he found the machines set up and in operation. "The Israelis read the literature and made those machines work!"

Nevertheless they were making mistakes; they were using the shortest and most direct methods, which were not necessarily the best according to American practice. Mr. Smith had to re-educate them but is now satisfied that the men in the school "are doing a beautiful job. They don't need advice, although I go on giving it to them."

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- PUPILS OF STANDARD 12 completing their studies in the current school year and who will then be liable for regular military service or prior registration after April 9, 1959, as well as older graduates liable for regular military service who wish to enter the School for Surveyors, should apply to the nearest Recruiting Office and bring along their matriculation certificate or copy thereof, or else a report of the last school term for the current year, and two photos.
- CANDIDATES found suitable for study at the above school will be given an opportunity of commencing their studies prior to their regular military service, in accordance with the law.
- COMMENCEMENT OF REGISTRATION AT DISTRICT RECRUITING OFFICES and information concerning the School —as from Wednesday, April 15, 1959, until Sunday, May 15, 1959.

The Recruiting Department/Manpower Division
Ministry of Defence

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The only secondary school in Jerusalem with French as its first foreign language, by authorization of the Ministry of Education and Culture.

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Registration for the new department (Mechanical and Electrical) has started.

In the first stage, graduates of similar departments of 4-year Technical High Schools will be admitted to a course of one year's duration.

Graduates of 3-year Vocational Schools will also be admitted to a two-year course (first year preparatory course).

After meeting all requirements and following a certain period of practical work in industry, the graduates of this department will be awarded the degree of "Certified Technicians."

Particulars regarding entrance examinations and syllabus can be obtained from the School's Secretariat: P.O.B. 4910, Haifa.

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Students are between 16 and 50 years old.

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FOR GIRLS

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Registration of student for 1959/60 has begun

1) Pupils who have completed 8 classes of elementary school are accepted for
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For further details, please apply to the School, 12 Rehov Hanna Senesh (Bus 26, 31) Haifa, 9 a.m.—3 p.m.

Secondary and Vocational Education in Tel Aviv-Yaffo

Recent years have shown that more than 80% of the graduates of primary schools in Tel Aviv continue their studies. This is the highest rate in the world. This aspect is surprising, as secondary education in our country is not compulsory and is not free of charge.

With the growing number of primary school graduates, the Municipality has found it necessary to open secondary and vocational schools for the purpose of providing intermediary education for deserving students.

Until two years ago the Municipality of Tel Aviv had a fixed scale of tuition fees, which was only 50% of the amount paid in private schools. Under this scheme, students who were granted bursaries were also entitled to further allowances. The Government also began participating in secondary education. Pupils pay tuition fees in accordance with their financial situation and the balance is paid by the Municipality and the Government. This replaces the former bursary system.

This year 75% of pupils who had the right to receive scale tuition studied at Municipal Secondary Schools. Trade schools cater for students who have good marks but who do not have the right to scale tuition.

Municipal Secondary Schools

The programme of these schools covers four study years; students are prepared for the matriculation examination.

The first secondary school established was known as Secondary A, and after a period came B and C. The latter two cater for religious students.

As the demand increased, more secondary schools were founded in various parts of the city, including Secondary D in Rassco North, E in Maze Street, which was originally combined with A, and subsequently moved to new premises. Secondary G in Yaffo caters for students residing in Yaffo and the southern suburbs of Tel Aviv and, further, provides a cultural centre for the youth of Yaffo. Partial construction of Secondary I at Yad Eliyahu has been effected and it is hoped that in the near future 18 class rooms and well equipped laboratories will be in use.

Last year the Municipality, in collaboration with Alliance of Paris, established a secondary school at Ramat Aviv which, when the final stage of construction has been reached, will have a total of 28-30 class rooms. 15 classes are now ready. A second wing, housing six laboratories, was completed recently; these boast the most modern equipment. The building also contains rooms for historical and geographical studies as well as an auditorium. By the beginning of next year the Administration Block will be completed. Five classes are in use at present; by 1960 another seven classes will be ready. French is taught as a first foreign language, English as second. Students from all parts of the city attend this school.

Pre-Vocational Schools

The Municipality has found it necessary to take care of persons who, for sundry reasons, are unable to attend secondary classes and complete their secondary education, but wish to train for different occupations, nursing, laboratory work, kindergarten teaching, etc. Six years ago Secondary F for Girls was established, with departments in Hygiene, Pedagogy (four year course).

In 1957 Secondary H for religious boys was established. This school trains students for the building trade.

During the current year all the above secondary schools number about 6,000 students as compared with 3,200 in 1958.

More than 50% of the graduates of primary classes in Tel Aviv are continuing their secondary education. Of this figure, 60% attend Municipal secondary schools. 75% of secondary school students in Israel attend Tel Aviv Secondary Schools.

Secondary Schools — Evening Classes

This is a blessing for those young people who work by day, and can study only at night.

In Secondary A and B schools, students get a general education. Secondary Evening A School comprises a 4-year course and pupils can enter for the Matriculation Certificate. This school makes provision for many of the working population wishing to continue their studies at University. There have, so far, been 400 graduates. Tuition fees are very low, all considered, and the Municipality contributes vastly to the School's finances.

Vocational Education

Municipal Vocational Education commenced in 1943 when the Shevach School was inaugurated, with 58 students. Over the years, the school developed, and now has 750 students. The school has departments for: Mechanical Locksmithry, General Mechanics, Motor Mechanics, Electricity and Carpentry. In 1956, an Electro-Mechanic Division at the Torah Vemelachah Yeshiva was formed, with 100 students.

In 1958 the Municipality, in collaboration with the Ort Organization, inaugurated a sewing course for ready-made clothes and a hairdressers' course with 55 students. Ambitious students wishing to obtain a higher qualification may study an additional year.

25% of primary school graduates embark on vocational training and this percentage is still on the increase. Of these, 40% enter Municipal Vocational Schools.

Sandwich System

This is based on a system of alternating three-month periods of apprenticeship with an equivalent period of study. The course takes three years, at the end of which students sit for a Government examination. Shevach was the first school in Israel to introduce this system.

Taking into account the growing number of primary school graduates, the Municipality has continued the expansion of vocational schools, in cooperation with the Amal, Ort, Wizo, Mizrachi Women and Pioneering Women's Organizations.

Special Activities

The Education Department feels it is essential to develop educational, moral and human values among students. These are fostered by means of student clubs and various group activities at the schools, such as Painting, Music, Arts and Crafts, and Drama. These activities are conducted by youth leaders who are also responsible for social activities.

The Municipality has also undertaken to form the "Noar-le-Noar" ("Youth to Youth") Organization for the purpose of helping students become good citizens.

Planning for Development

The number of primary school graduates is expected to reach the 7,500 mark by 1960 and the Municipality is obliged to keep abreast of the educational needs of the city. In 1960, another 3 or 4 ninth grades will be inaugurated.

The Municipality also intends to inaugurate an Agricultural Secondary School.

The Ministry of Education and Culture has formed a committee of experts on which officials of the Municipal Department of Education are represented. The function of this committee is to plan educational activities over the next five years, and to seek suitable sites in various parts of Tel Aviv-Yaffo for the construction of new schools.

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Please send me your PROSPECTUS gratis
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Address

The Israel Nautical College

Candidates for enrolment in the 1959-60 class are requested to apply for Forms of Admission.

The College programme consists of academic and maritime studies, the practice of Navigation and Marine Engineering, and military training.

Cadets who successfully complete the five year course are awarded the Ministry of Education's Graduation Certificate, a commission in the Israel Navy and an Officer's Certificate of the Merchant Marine.

Fees are payable for the first four years of study only, as the fifth and final year is also the first year of Compulsory Military Service in the Israel Navy.

Boys will be considered eligible if they are about to, or have already concluded their Primary School studies and will not have reached the age of 15 on September 1, 1959.

All successful candidates will be required to reside at the College.

Further particulars can be obtained by interview or Post from the Israel Nautical College, P.O.B. 66, Acre, Tel. 196, (Sunday to Thursday 8 a.m.—3.30 p.m., Friday 8 a.m.—1 p.m.

Candidates may also be interviewed at the following addresses:

Jerusalem:	Mr. M. Dishon, Shipping & Ports Division, Ministry of Transport & Communications, 1st Floor Jaffa Rd. (opp. G.P.O.)	Sunday, Monday and Tuesday 10 a.m.—12 noon
Tel Aviv:	The Secretary, Israel Maritime League, 3rd Floor, 15 Rehov Abba Haim.	Sunday to Thursday 10 a.m.—2 p.m. Friday 10 a.m.—1 p.m.
Haifa:	The Officer-in-charge Naval Training, Ministry of Transport & Communications, 3rd Floor, 82 Derech Hatzmaut.	Sunday, Monday 9 a.m.—12 noon Tuesday 12 noon—3 p.m.

PARTNERS OF YOUTH

Youth Aliya's Most Contructive Conference

From a Special Correspondent

"I WANT to come back next year to work with the Youth Aliya graduates at Yotvata," said 16-year-old Nina Roosevelt just before her departure. "I can think of few things as inspiring to youth."

"An excellent conference," said Bertha Schoolman of Hadassah, summing up her impressions. "I think it was one of the most constructive ever held in Israel."

The 25th Anniversary World Convention of Youth Aliya was distinguished by the presence of a group of illustrious visitors. Israelis entertain a very proper respect for titles, but the guests of Youth Aliya were famous not only for their positions, but even more so for their achievements.

In an age which will be remembered together with that of the Mongols for man's inhumanity to man, those particular people were steadfast in their humanity to children.

Eleanor Roosevelt, the dedicated World Patron of the movement, attended not only the opening of the conference but also the Friday session devoted to problems of absorption and education.

Queen Elisabeth of the Belgians will be remembered always by Jewry for her rescue work during the darkest era in Jewish history.

The Earl of Balfour is not only a nephew of the great architect of the Balfour Declaration, but one of Youth Aliya's *hachshara* farms was set up on his estate.

The sessions were attended by several remarkable Israel women — Mrs. Rahel Ben-Zvi, Mrs. Chaim Weizmann, Golda Meir and Recha Freier, whose life is already a legend.

Fanny Arnskow, a Dane, risked her life during World War Two to rescue Jewish children from the Nazis. She has remained a dedicated friend of Youth Aliya ever since.

Perhaps one of the most significant delegations at the conference illustrating the whirligig of history, was that from West Germany, where Youth Aliya was born in reaction to terror 25 years ago. Josef Grunner, a non-Jew, now a Municipal Councillor of Berlin, who was imprisoned for years in a concentration camp, during the past two years has established a devoted branch of the movement in the land where so many Jewish youth died.

Indeed, few movements springing from the Jewish renaissance have attracted so many Christians of goodwill as has Youth Aliya. Apart from friends who attended the convention many eminent patrons and supporters sent greetings.

Olive E. Diefenbaker, wife of the Canadian Prime Minister, sent a message through Lottie Riven, Sally Gotlieb and Hazel Lozinski, of Canadian Hadassah (Wizo), in which she looked "back with deep satisfaction to work well done, and forward with new strength to the task that still lies ahead."

In the American delegation was Rose Jacobs, who signed the agreement between Hadassah and Youth Aliya in 1935 under which Hadassah accepted responsibility for Youth Aliya. That year the target was $30,000; now it is $2,500,000.

The leader of the American delegation was Bertha Schoolman, Chairman of Hadassah's National Youth Aliya Committee, who spent five years in Israel from 1947 as Co-Chairman of the Youth Aliya Management Committee and was on the convoy when Hans Beyth was killed by Arab marauders.

Marian Greenberg, the first Chairman of Youth Aliya in Hadassah, has inspired a joint Jewish-Christian effort for youth through the movement known as "Children to Palestine." Tamar de Sola Pool, a Past President, also participated in the discussions.

Clara Leff, Vice President of Pioneer Women, stressed the role of the Israel Women Workers Council in helping Youth Aliya through its institutions, apart from an annual contribution of $100,000.

The one really dissatisfied delegate seems to have been Mrs. Hirschfeld, of Israel (representing the Mizrahi Women) who complained bitterly at the Friday session of discrimination in the planning of the programme, claiming that it did not make adequate provision for religious institutions.

The British delegation brought a substantial birthday greeting from the Chairman, Mrs. Edith Wolfson: a personal gift of £25,000.

Dr. Israel Feldman presided over the Friday session and found himself somewhat overwhelmed by greatness as distinguished guests arrived at intervals, somewhat disrupting the learned and lengthy addresses that were being given in three languages.

This 19-member strong British delegation included veteran Youth Aliya workers like Marian Warburg and Berta Kanter. G. G. Bunzl presided at the Sunday session. The British Committee has specialized in co-operating with non-Jewish bodies which contribute through the "Penny-A-Week" and other projects.

Rabbi Zaoui and his wife represented France, a traditional stronghold of Youth Aliya, famous for its centre for the youth in transit.

Dr. Nettie Sutro, Dr. Zuttrol and George Bloch came from Switzerland, where support has not been limited to the general funds but has also gone specifically to the Swiss Village outside Jerusalem.

Sophie Sorokine of Belgium said that she had brought a "wonderful birthday gift — Queen Elisabeth." Italy's delegation, led by Emma Cantoni, was significant because it included Enrico Modigliani, a special representative of a group of young people who have entered the movement, proof that the dynamic appeal of Youth Appeal endures even after the original life-or-death crisis is happily over.

Holland elected to save Youth Aliya the cost of a fare by appointing Erica Bluth-Henschel, for many years a fanatical supporter of the cause in Holland and now a resident of Herzliya. Gertrude Philipson came from Sweden, a country that has not only supported Youth Aliya heavily but has also built the Swedish Village for the Handicapped.

From South Africa came Anna Franks and Gertrude Kark, members of the South African Women's Council, which has done "a very good job," in the words of Moshe Kol. New Zealand's Chairman, Gretel Lewis, was unable to come in person, but sent an excellent proxy to deliver her report — her mother, Paula Rosen. Australia also relied on a trustworthy agent, Max Nurock, the former Israel Minister.

The catalogue of names makes an impressive list of partners in one of the most remarkable youth movements in history.

Youth Aliya is somewhat different from other divisions of the Jewish Agency: 50 per cent of its budget used to come in direct contributions and this percentage has now been raised to 60 to free the Agency for its other commitments.

This means both that Youth Aliya enjoys a unique status, and that its supporters have a direct emotional involvement in the destiny of the youngsters.

Ya'acov Weiss of Bnei Brak with Jack Lesser of Philadelphia, Pa., national president of Deborah Hospital, and Mrs. Lewis Franks, superintendent of Deborah Hospital. Ya'acov returned to Israel last week with a new heart, after a skillful operation by Dr. Charles P. Bailey, pioneer of open-heart surgery techniques.

Diary of A Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

PEOPLE around here have been talking for a long time about "when we get the automatic exchange" and indeed we have been supplied with dials on the telephones for about five years — which sometimes nonplussed visitors from the metropolis who tried to use them. Do not know whether I altogether look forward to the operation of the automatic exchange, which has done away with those fascinating chats with the unseen at the exchange (though of course one knows perfectly well who they are) and the convenience of lifting the telephone and saying "The Bank please" or "The greengrocers" and also with those useful bits of information such as that it is no use calling Dr. A. as he has been called out to Mrs. B. who is starting her third, but Dr. C. is at Kupat Holim now.

•

SOME days before the actual event a man calls me up and in the patient voice one uses with small children and imbeciles (no doubt how he thinks of telephone subscribers) instructs me in the use of the dial. He does not trust my assurance that I have used one before, makes me put through a call under his supervision and rewards me by telling me in a rather surprised tone that I passed.

•

ON The Day I go along to the Post Office, which is seething with excitement and notables, to see what is going on. All the town is there, officially and unofficially, including the fireman — in case the place catches fire.

•

THE Minister of Posts makes a very grand impression by putting our first automatic call through to the Prime Minister and, addressing him with affection, tells him that we now have an automatic exchange in Nahariya. The Prime Minister, as far as we can make out from the side of the conversation that we can hear, professes himself delighted with this intelligence, and we appiaud with gusto, feeling that we have all spoken to Mr. Ben Gurion and glad that he takes such an interest in us. In the meantime, the telephone keeps ringing in the Postmaster's office but no one has got time to answer it.

•

AFTERWARDS everyone makes a dash for the refreshments, not knowing if they are provided by the Local Council and will go on the rates, or by the Government and will go on the taxes, but determined to get our money's worth. Everyone goes around wishing everyone else *"Mazel tov"* like at a wedding and the Postmaster beams like the father of the bride.

•

GO home and try to think of someone to phone to but realize I don't know any numbers.

Safed Cares For Polio Victims

SAFED'S women, oldtimers and newcomers alike, take turns, two by two, visiting young polio victims of the town and the mountain settlements. They wash them, take them for medical treatment, and see to proper heating and nutrition in homes which could not normally afford these.

This is only one aspect of the work of the town's Ilanshil Society, which has 225 members for the 28 polio-stricken youngsters in Safed, Hatzor, Alma, Kerem ben Zimra and Shamai. Prominent citizens head the branch and its drives.

But if one group could be singled out for helping to bring joy into the paralyzed youngsters' lives, it would be the 75 boys and girls from the Beit Gideon Youth Club.

They organized a Purim entertainment troupe that split up into squads and headed for the town's hospitals, the Malben home for the aged and the Ben Yehuda Ulpan where newcomers are learning Hebrew.

The polio children were brought together at a kindergarten run by one of their mothers. They looked on in rapture as the Beit Gideon drummers, accordionist and girl dancers performed for them.

Little boys with curly earlocks and little girls with golden hair had the same spark of happiness in their eyes. The givers enjoyed themselves as much as the receivers.

YESHAYAHU ASHNI

Parents Come To See For Themselves

AMONG Manchester's guardians of the Zionist tradition is a small energetic woman, Mrs. Yetta Mann, who came to Israel after 45 years of dedicated work in Manchester's active Labour Zionist group.

Enabled to make the visit to Israel by the English Zionist Federation's Parents of *Olim* Association, Mrs. Mann has now seen the reality which she had dreamed about both in Manchester and later as a leading member of the WIZO of Southport, where she now resides.

Subsidized by the British Zionist Federation, the Parents of *Olim* Association pays half the fare for ten parents a year to visit their children in Israel. The plan not only brings happiness to the members of the family who are thus reunited, Mrs. Mann declares, but makes it easier for other parents to let their children go.

Mrs. Mann's home has served as a sort of salon for labour Zionist youth. She has been hostess to such personalities as Dov Hos, Sprinzak, Earl Locker and Harold Laski, who was won over to the Zionist platform by the Manchester Labour Zionists. Mrs. Mann, whose son came to Israel with *mahal* ten years ago, received a further gift from her Manchester friends and admirers to help her make the trip.

D.L.

Culture, Society and Pin-Money

Wizo Centres Help Hold Families Together

By Philip Gillon

"IN some ways I feel that these centres in the development areas are the crown of Wizo activity, even more important than our great institutions, because they are giving immigrant women what they need to hold the family together," Rebecca Sieff said some months ago at the opening.

Time has certainly proved her words. The Ashkelon Centre consists of a simple, unassuming, but attractive and functional building, containing a main clubroom, kitchen and workroom. It was the third of its type to be erected in pursuance of a decision to establish such centres throughout the development areas.

Women from East Europe and Africa taught to make easily marketable articles at Wizo's Rebecca Sieff Women's Centres.

The new idea incorporated in the Rebecca Sieff Centres is the combination of social and cultural activities with handicraft training and assistance. For years the Wizo Home Industries and the Ministry of Labour, through Maskit, have been developing the traditional handicrafts and skills of Yemenite Jews and others into a substantial industry. These home products are expressive and distinctive.

At the same time, Wizo has provided Hebrew lessons and cultural activities for new immigrants through its clubs. In the Sieff Centres, however, a new activity is added — making simple and cheap hand products for the local market to provide "pin-money."

For wives of husbands on relief or in unskilled agricultural jobs, where the number of days of work is rationed, these extra earnings make the difference between penury and a reasonable standard of living.

Some of these simple home industries can be mastered within a week; others may take somewhat longer. They make toilet-bags, soap-bags, stocking-bags and other items out of plastic and raffia. They embroider shirts and blouses, manufacture belts and novelty items such as dolls and dolls' clothes.

Wizo provides the instructors, among them Matilda Isserow, from South Africa, who introduced many new ideas for such home industries. There are instructors in cooking, sewing, Hebrew and plastic-work. Some of the women, already trained, have their own sewing machines at home, for which they are paying on the instalment system. They come to the centre for material and orders.

Others, particularly those starting the work, come to the centre to use the machines available there. The material is supplied by the contractor who purchases the finished product.

The women vary in background, cultural origins and age. There are many young girls who find productive outlets for their energy at a critical time in their lives. There are also mature matrons.

Camille, for example, came from Alexandria and has two children, aged 13 and eight. Her husband works at the Yuval Gad Pipe Factory. Dark, attractive and well-dressed, she aims at raising the family standard of living. She mastered the art of making plastic bags within a few weeks and calculates that she can earn IL50 per month.

Gaby, 23, came from Tunis a year and a half ago. She is the oldest of eight children. Her father is on "relief" work. She brings home IL35 each month.

Rivka, from Vilna and a year in this country, finds that she has to work at odd hours when the demands of her households allow her moments of leisure. She may go as long as a fortnight without filling an order; nevertheless, when she does find time, the extra money makes all the difference to the family.

"The advantage of the work for a housewife," she said, "as compared to other work for women in this country, is that it doesn't interfere with the home."

One woman with eight children, whose husband works only 12 days a month and can help in the house, allocates one entire eight-hour day each week to working at the centre. By doing this regularly for months she has bettered her family's financial situation considerably.

The work is light and pleasant. In fact, many of the women obviously enjoy the "club" for its opportunity to sit and gossip while earning money. They have a radio-phonograph and a piano. The centre is literally the social core of their lives.

Flying Great Grandmother

WITH the festival season opening, many tourists are on the move. But it is not every day that an 80-year-old great-grandmother steps off an El Al Britannia, not even requiring the assistance of an air hostess.

For Mrs. Margarete Rosenberg of New York, who arrived at Lydda last Tuesday night, this is the first visit to Israel. Her month in this country is part of a tour that will also take in Turkey, Greece and half-a-dozen European countries.

"Planes were made for people like me," this lively old lady with the sparkling blue eyes and beautifully waved white hair told her family when she suddenly announced a few weeks ago: "I am off to Israel." She is accompanying her daughter on a trip the latter has planned for three years.

For many years, Mrs. Rosenberg has hoped to visit Israel. She is now seeing a granddaughter here, and many friends all over the country. She has already made friends with the children in a kibbutz nursery, visited the Weizmann Institute, and tasted Rishon wines in the famous cellars.

She has friends here whom she has not seen for 20 years, since they parted in Bielefeld, Germany. During the war Mrs. Rosenberg and her late husband were taken to the Theresienstadt concentration camp, where they spent four years. From there they managed to reach Switzerland, and after recuperation, joined the family in New York.

It was no easy task to set up house again at this stage of life. But her Riverside Drive flat became a meeting place for friends and relatives. Mrs. Rosenberg was busy knitting for the whole family, and when great-grandchildren arrived, she took up the very 'American' job of baby sitter.

MIRIAM DAYAN

New Citrus Serving Ideas

By Molly Bar-David

ALMOST every housewife knows how to make Orange Custard ("Pooding"), and each of us has a favourite Orange Cake. But the use of citrus — both the flesh and the juice — as an ingredient in dishes other than dessert is still a mystery to many of our women.

Now with chicken so cheap, and the bird coming to our tables several times a week, how about serving it in the most delectable and different way imaginable—glazed!

Orange Glazed Chicken

1½ kilo chicken, cut into serving pieces, 1 cup orange juice, 1 tbsp. grated orange rind, 1 cup brown sugar, 2 tbsps. melted margarine, 1 tsp. dry mustard, dash of nutmeg (Hebrew: egoz muscat), 1 orange, sliced.

Combine orange, orange rind, brown sugar, melted margarine, dry mustard and nutmeg. Place chicken in a greased shallow baking dish. Top with orange slices; pour glaze over chicken and oranges. Bake in a hot oven (375° F) for one hour, basting often, until chicken is glazed and golden brown.

Now if one can do such miracles with chicken, why not with fish? Well, the recipe I have is for Cod or Sole fillets, but I've made it with white tuna fish and it was just as delicious. This recipe, I promise you, will find repeat performances on your menus.

Grapefruit Fish Fillets

½ kilo frozen fish fillets, 1 grapefruit, 2 tbsps. melted butter, 2 tbsps. grapefruit juice, salt, pepper and paprika, 1 tbsp. chopped parsley.

Place frozen fish in a shallow baking dish. Section grapefruit, removing membranes (this is important, to avoid bitter taste), drain well, saving juice. Pour melted butter and grapefruit juice over fish; sprinkle with salt, pepper and paprika. Bake in a hot oven (375 F) for about 40 minutes or until fish flakes easily, basting occasionally. Decorate grapefruit sections with paprika and arrange on top of fish. Sprinkle with chopped parsley and bake 10 minutes more to finish the grapefruit.

A most refreshing and also satisfying dessert is this Orange Cream which I was served in Europe when I travelled on a citrus packaging mission. It is beautiful to behold too.

Orange Cream

1 pkg. orange or lemon jelly powder, 2 cups water, 1 bottle whipping cream, 2 tbsp. sugar, ½ tsp. almond extract, 1 cup orange sections, drained and diced, 2 tbsps. orange juice, ½ cup chopped nuts (optional), ½ cup chopped bottled cherries (optional).

Fruit in season — or more oranges — may be substituted for the nuts and cherries, or you can use a little cranberry jam (about 2 tbsps.) to replace fruit. Make a jelly out of the jelly powder and hot water, and set to chill and become firm. Whip the cream and add the sugar and extract. Lightly whip in the stiff jelly. Fold in the remaining ingredients and chill for about an hour before serving.

Now that so many of us have taken to grilling our food, I'd like to bring the following recipe to your notice once more, for it can be served to the delight of your family and friends in either hot or cold weather. The flavour of the fruit is entirely new, refreshing and pleasurable when grilled in this way.

Grilled Grapefruit

Remove core and seeds from grapefruit halves. Loosen each section from the shell and membrane (all this is very simple to do with a saw-edge or grapefruit knife, or even a pointed sharp knife of any kind). Sprinkle with white or brown sugar, or pour on a little honey. Dot with butter. Grill for 10 to 15 minutes, or until browned and bubbly. Garnish with orange sections or a cherry.

Orange Bread Pudding

I've never tried this recipe, supplied by the Citrus Marketing Board, but it sounds very good.

Bread slices (crusts removed), 2 tsps. margarine, 2 tbsps. sugar, 2 cups orange juice, 1 tbsp. lemon peel (grated), 1 tsp. cinnamon, 1 egg.

Spread the bread slices with margarine and place them in a greased baking dish. Mix the egg and sugar and add the juice. Add the peel and cinnamon. Pour the liquid over the bread slices and bake until bread is browned. I'm sorry the recipe does not give the number of bread slices, but my guess is that about six of medium thickness would be required to absorb the juice.

mr. & mrs.

Passover Spring Cleaning: Carpets, Rugs, Mats

AT spring-cleaning time, an effort should be made to give your carpet a thorough cleaning on both sides. If you are lucky enough to have a vacuum cleaner, give plenty of time to the job, and go over the carpet systematically, a small area at a time, to remove the dirt that has become embedded during the winter. Even if you have vacuumed your carpet regularly during the winter months, this special care is necessary at spring-cleaning time, and particularly if you are thinking of taking up your carpet and storing it away for the summer.

If you are not lucky enough to own a vacuum cleaner, use a carpet brush. To keep as little dust as possible from rising, sprinkle the carpet with damp sawdust (your local carpenter can provide you with this at spring-cleaning time), or alternatively, with well-washed tea-leaves. (Do not use salt, as it leaves damp patches, which reappear when the weather is wet.) The best time to clean your carpet effectively, of course, is on a dry, warm day.

Large Rugs: Vacuum as above—or take outdoors and brush well with a carpet brush. Do not beat rugs with a wire or rattan beater, as this loosens the tuffs, knocks the sizing out of the back and softens the whole supporting structure of the rug.

If your large rugs are soiled, you can give them a "shampoo" with a detergent. Work over a small area at a time, rinsing away the cleanser as you go along.

Small Rugs: If your small rugs are washable, choose a warm, dry day for washing them. First remove the lining (if they are lined). Soak in lukewarm, sudsy water for ten minutes. Change to fresh, lukewarm water. Scrub all over with a brush, then roll up the rug, squeezing out as much water as possible. Rinse until all detergent is removed, rolling the rug to remove water each time. Hang in shade, or indoors, to dry. For fibre rugs, shake occasionally during drying process to loosen the fibres. For pile rugs, brush with a whisk broom when completely dry, brushing in one direction to restore the pile. For lined rugs — reline.

If your small rugs cannot be washed in the above manner, they too can be "shampooed" as follows: (1) If possible, vacuum rug on both sides. (2) Use a good detergent; or, if you prefer soap, try this: Add a few drops of ammonia to soap jelly (dissolve ½ cup of mild soap in one quart of boiling water. Cool until jellied. Whip the jelly to a stiff lather with an egg beater, until no liquid is left). (3) Lay rug on table. Scrub a small area with a stiff brush and the lather, using a circular motion. Rinse with a cloth or sponge wrung out quite dry in clear, lukewarm water, removing all the dirty lather. Rinse again in the same way. Go over the damp area with a dry cloth. (4) Starting inside the cleaned area, repeat this process until the entire rug is clean. Dry indoors, or in the shade.

Rush Mats: A vacuum cleaner can be used on these, otherwise scrub with sudsy warm (water (to remove marks), using a stiff brush.

Wall Hangings: Linen or wool. It is advisable, before washing these, to double them over, then double again, then tack around the folded edges, first making sure that the edges are carefully lined up. This will prevent the article from losing its shape. Wash in warm, sudsy water, with a squeezing action; rinse in two or three warm rinsing waters. When all the soap has been removed, hang to dry, still folded and tacked. Press when almost dry, still folded, then unfold and press again so that no fold marks are left.

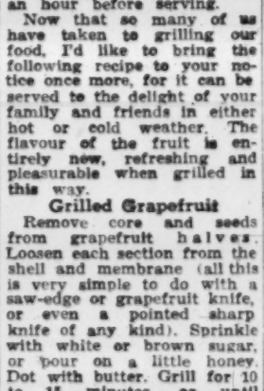
One Night in Venice...

you'll always remember and especially the excellent Italian dinner you had in a little inn. At home you can also enjoy Italian delicacies. Minestrone, for instance; this world-famous soup can easily be prepared in your own kitchen from Vita's new, Italian Vegetable Soup. This new Vita soup in a 2-portion packet is prepared from 10 different vegetables. All the vegetables are local produce dehydrated in Vita's own dehydrating plant, the first of its kind in Israel, using the most-up-to-date scientific methods to preserve vitamin value, and natural flavour. It's Parve too. If it's a meat flavouring you like, add a package of Vita's Beef Soup and simmer for 30 minutes — the result will delight you.

This is TELMA's tempting new Cauliflower Soup.

Try the other TELMA favourites! Chicken Bouillon, Pea Soup, Mushroom Soup, Asparagus Soup, Vegetable Soup and Bean Soup.

TELMA



Maskit's Hand-Printed Cottons

By Diana Lerner

QUIET, wearable cottons in less Bohemian styles marked the Maskit fashion show which took place at Beit Hamlin on Tuesday. The show, organized by the Working Mothers Council, highlighted the week-long annual bazaar featured on the lower floor of the house with its 12 booths of ware.

Displayed along with the standard Maskit items familiar to the packed audience were desert coats in ribbed cotton, classic Togs tunic dresses and Yemenite embroidered apparel.

Audience interest, however, was clearly on the side of the new feature: the hand-printed cottons designed by Israel artists with which the patroness of the show, Bathsheba de Rothschild, was directly connected. The company which bears her name and seeks to improve the local industries was responsible for this new trend in Maskit spring and summer fashions. The frocks will be in the Maskit shops within the next fortnight.

Archaeological motifs printed on specially treated Ata cottons, which the management claims will be reasonably priced, (up to IL40 for a dress) were shown in summerwear from evening frock down to beach shirt.

Some of the designs developed on the black, orange and desert colour backgrounds were jars of the Dead Sea Scrolls, patterns taken from ancient pottery, grapevines and Menorahs — "material that spells Israel" according to the Baroness.

Lighter weight and softer, the material was done up in a variety of smart styles. A number called Pardesa, in a silk-like cotton print, was a perfect afternoon dress.

The hit of the show was a hand-woven white cotton cocktail dress whose beautifully braided belt, swung over the shoulder, crossed in the back into a deep V with gold embroidered epaulettes.

Adding colour to the outfit were Maskit accessories—straw baskets in various shapes, sun glasses with olive wood frames and olive wood bracelets.

Above are a few of the frocks to be featured in the fashion department of Hamashbir Latzarchan's new Department Store opening on Dizengoff Square in Tel Aviv. The store will be open to the public on Wednesday morning, April 8. All of the models are designed exclusively for Hamashbir and will be featured only in their network of department stores. They are designed by Judith Hanoch (Lubelchik), and include a wide variety in every price range.

Shown here — in centre a leaf green cotton sateen with white embroidered stripes. Sash of the same embroidery. At right a dress and jacket outfit. Jacket has back interest, dress straight and plain. Comes in cotton-tweed in beige and white. Left another jacket dress outfit in pastel cotton with white heavy thread going through it. Note stitch effect on jacket.

Hair Stylist on Her Own at Twenty-Three

By Pat Gold

"WHEN did I begin hairdressing?

"When I was about seven, you might say. At school, in Baghdad, I used to arrange my friends' hair. It was my favourite game. My mother used to say it was all right as long as it was just a game. She didn't want me to become a hair-dresser.

"But I was so keen that I first worked without getting paid for it, just for the chance. I had my first real job when I was 17. I couldn't wait to learn. I worked hard, generally a 14-hour day. And even when I was not working I was thinking about it.

"Now I am on my own. It is what I have always dreamed about."

Violet Delal glanced around her gleaming new hairdressing salon. At 26 she is one one of the youngest — and most determined — of Tel Aviv's proprietors of hairdressing salons. She is also one of the newest, and her place — just off Dizengoff — was proudly opened two months ago, with an established clientele. Violet had made her name long before, during her three years in the salon of the Dan Hotel.

A wizard's hands, natural taste and a likeable, vivacious, personality have combined to make Violet Delal a success in this most sociable of all professions. She is largely self-taught, and in all her hair-dressing experience has not had more than about three months of actual tuition. The result is a strongly individualistic style of work, and equally individual opinions about it.

One of her dictums is that, "no matter how much it suits you, you should regularly change your hair-style, however slightly. It is necessary for your morale." "A hair-style is not simply hair," she goes on. "It is part of a woman's make-up. If it looks good, she feels good. If it looks bad, she feels downhearted."

She believes a hair-dresser must have good taste in clothes and cosmetics as well, so as to coordinate them with a hair-style and to judge what style best suits the client. Those who come in with a magazine photo of a coiffeur they want to copy are firmly disregarded by her. She sizes up each person on her own appearance and gives her verdict. It is the only way she will work. And she chooses her customers for their taste as much as they choose her.

Her methods have always provoked surprise, particularly among hair-stylists in Europe where she recently spent five months, visiting Rome, Copenhagen, Paris, and England in a study-tour-cum-holiday. She received many invitations to open a salon on the Continent, and in London, Raymond invited her for a new fashion show. She is always looking for more to learn, but has found that hair-dressing in Israel compares very favourably with that of the Continent. The styles for this year, she says, are medium-length and bouffant. They are the most feminine for a long time, she adds, and will suit almost everyone with slight variations.

Violet's five months in Europe were a prelude to the opening of her new salon, which already bears the stamp of her personality. Besides working a round-the-clock day, she also devotes extra hours, three times a week, to training a few young apprentices carefully chosen from many applicants who wanted to work under her. The girls work without pay for the first three months, just as Violet herself once did. These are the ones who really want to learn, she says. Violet ought to know. Coming from a very modest background, she has had no one but herself to rely on all the way. "Maybe it is better like that," she thinks. Perhaps it makes one try harder.

Hats Always Bolster Morale

IF you're down in the dumps and can't get yourself a different hairdo, many women will advise you to buy a hat. Nevertheless, the selection of mandarine, boater, cloche, toque and pillbox millinery shown by Bebe Spitzer at her salon this week could boost female morale at any time. Taking its cue from Paris and representing flights of fancy straight to almost science fiction, the collection ranged in variety from a Toulouse-Lautrec bowler to a flying saucer chapeau. The last word in deep-brimmed cloches in rough and fancy straws, double and roller brims, beehive toques and paddy hats were featured. Veils in mint julep, lilac and black added the final feminine touch to fruit and flower bouquet headgear in a symphony of colours.

Giving a lacy effect was a number called Atom, its high transparent crown and brim casting a star sapphire hue.

Violets and tiny rose buds on a sateen-silk crown composed another chic creation. Finely braided leghorn and ivory Bangkok straws with organza and tulle trimming looked alluring. A small fetching chapeau of blonde straw perched squarely on the head with a small brim was adorned by a large daisy on the black band.

For sunny, sunny days, Bebe Spitzer had a number of high, wide and handsome millinery which dipped generously down the neck and formed wings and a sunshade around the face.

At top a white toque with large flower. Below a big cartwheel in orange with a stiff veil draped around the brim.

Fashions Featured At Purim Party

A pot-pourri of the four seasons' fashions highlighted the Purim party of the United Bulgarian Association which was held at the Dan Hotel last week. Guests and women's editors took another look at furs and jersey knits and were led into the secrets of the new spring and summer wear, hinted at by Sarina Herzog's dress salon and Kovetz strapless simple-lined bathing suits.

Maskit presented three Yemenite embroidered numbers, including an unlined desert coat and a smart three-piece slack set.

There were a few fancy cocktail gowns, among these a lush olive-green satin with a draped bodice and deep turreted shirring on the skirt.

Rosen had several classic furs in coats and jackets. One, a full-length black Persian with a rippling flare skirt, had a colourful crinoline petticoat peeping jauntily from the lap.

Two and three-piece knitted suits in shades of green and red with fine detail were featured by Lainart of Natanya. One, a beautifully tailored red suit, had a wide clinch belt and pearl buttons.

Lafayette provided smart accessories and Nina Bella the glamorous look around the eyes and lips. Salon David coiffured for the occasion.

Mid-Day Closings Hard on Shoppers

Jerusalem Post Reporter

FROM any woman's point of view the closing of shops for a luncheon break is a disservice. This was the consensus of opinion of representatives of Supersol, Kol-Bo Merceaz, Eckmann's Department Store and the Consumers Union, who aired their views at a recent press conference in Tel Aviv.

Consumer interests are being sacrificed to the whim of the merchant, the Consumers Association charged, and public opinion is being flagrantly ignored by the Tel Aviv municipality's proposed by-law keeping stores shut in early afternoon.

The Association also refers to the petitions signed by 9,000 Supersol customers and asking Mayor Levanon that the store be open uninterruptedly and the letter of protest to the new by-law sent to each of the 31 members of the Municipal Council. None of these have brought any response.

Supersol's application to hold a demonstration before the Municipality was turned down by the Police Department.

Housewives may prefer shopping during the early morning hours because stores are less crowded then, but working women, as are a large proportion of Israel's female population, must do their shopping on their way home from work or during their lunch break, which corresponds to the one set for the store closings.

Concern for customers, the management of Supersol claimed, was the supermarket's basis for objecting to the by-law. Supersol, one of the main shops which would be affected by the passing of the law, was open uninterruptedly more as a service than for profit, stated Mr. Abraham Fineberg, the manager. The law would furthermore necessitate the dismissal of 15 per cent of the staff (at present 108 are employed there) and would impose hardship on the rest, who, instead of working in shifts, would either have to rush home and back, spending extra bus fare, or waste time and money waiting around in the city in a cafe. For a person starting his day at six a.m. for example, it would mean making a long trip for just another two hours of work. Approximately 20 per cent of the day's business is done during the lunchtime hours in the early part of the week and some 40 per cent on Thursdays, Mr. Fineberg stated. This lessens the late afternoon rush by that much.

The working housewife will be forced to waste time, energy and money unnecessarily if the by-law is passed, the Consumers Union people felt. They intend to circulate a questionnaire to get public opinion on the proposed by-law. Spokesmen for Kol Bo and Eckmann's, who at present close down for the interval, maintain that if their stores, which are centrally located, would be open without a break, they could capture a good portion of the out-of-town clientele. Out-of-towners who are in the city anyway find midday a convenient time to look around and shop, the spokesmen maintained.

Among the suggestions made were that the present law, which has closed most Tel Aviv shops during midday, be abolished altogether, or if it must be enforced, to some extent, that shops within a neighbourhood take turns and keep open on alternate days, so that the area is covered for the convenience of consumers.

BRIDGE

By JERUSALEMITE

UNEXPECTED SUCCESS

THE fate of a contract often depends on the issue of a finesse. In today's example the finesse was worth at least four tricks.

	S. 9 8 4 H. K Q J 8 7 2 D. — C. K 9 7 5	
S. A 6 2 H. 6 5 4 D. K J 5 C. Q 8 6 5	N W E S	S. J 10 5 H. A 10 9 D. Q 9. 7 2 C. J 4 3
	S. K Q 7 3 H. 3 D. A 10 8 6 4 3 C. A 10	

East dealer at game to North-South. The bidding was:

East	South	West	North
—	1D	—	1H
—	1S	—	2H
—	3D	—	3S
—	4S		all pass

West played a club, East covered with the knave and South made his ace. He had now the unenviable task of finding nine more tricks. As the cards were, he could have established two hearts in dummy and ruffed two diamonds; if the defence countered this with two rounds of trumps, all hearts would be set up with the king of clubs as a most useful entry.

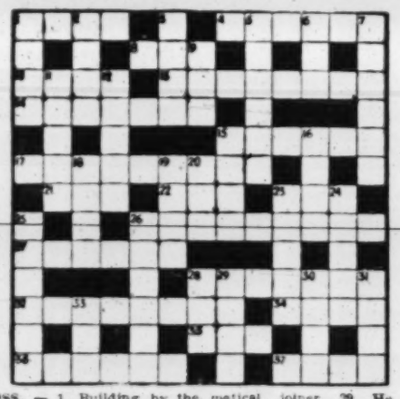
But it seemed absurd to expect an even break in the major suits on the apparent freak. Moreover, it seemed dangerous to allow either opponent to gain the lead, for fear he would remove some of dummys' precious entries.

South therefore decided to make the best of combined ruffing ability. He played the ten of clubs and finessed through West's queen. Had the finesse failed, East would doubtless have returned a low trump, forcing declarer to split his honours, and this again would have resulted in a final set of three or four tricks.

But after West's opening lead it was natural for the finesse to come off. Now South ruffed a diamond and parked his singleton heart on the king of hearts, but South simply discarded a diamond.

The rest was easy. East covered the heart continuation with the ace; South ruffed, cashed the diamond ace and ruffed another diamond in dummy. The last master heart took another trick, and a club return secured for declarer two more trump tricks, for a total of 11.

POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS. — 1. Building by the river? 4. A diminishing ball, often. 8. Many work with a policeman. 10. Use a pin in the kitchen? 13. One's only friend, we hear. 14. Bread is possibly cooked in this way! 15. Good chaps on the building site. 17. Strong expectations of beating the altitude record? 21. Tit's associate. 22. A good friend, but soft in the head? 23. Uncle's name. 26. They have feeling. 27. You can't deny that it's a dance. 28. Complaint. 32. It's in Virginia. 34. Crown of the head. 35. Spot the girl. 36. Straightforward guide? 37. Is a danger to aircraft.

DOWN.—1. One small piece of barbed-wire. 2. Won't she say "yes" to the French? 3. Feminine flower? 5. Their work may be above your head. 6. A bit of a harridan? 7. Helps machinery to work with some ease. 9. A case of peas. 11. We've read of sputniks in it. 12. Fantastic description of dancing? 15. Give a chap a feathering? 16. Black diamonds. 18. Be better off. 19. Start with less than twopence. 20. Vessel upset through taking a nap? 22. Bob goes to camp, the rascal. 24. Not accidental. 25. Frightened to take the car in? 26. Car mat, perhaps, but it goes on the road. 29. Grammatical joiner. 29. He seems heavenly to the fans. 30. Noble. 30. Tree that's nearly all leaves? 33. A vehicle in the park, perhaps.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS.—1. C-ape. 4. (the) Method. 8. Aim. 10. Arch-angel. 13. Cast-away. 14. Make way. 15. Settle. 17. Timepiece. 21. Din. 22. Tea. 23. Sip. 26. Terri-Tory. 27. Ant-rim. 28. Pirates. 32. (Laughing) Cavalier. 34. Kent. 35. Tin. 36. Report. 37. Blow.

DOWN.—1. Cram. 2. Puck. 3. Mica. 5. Entree. 6. How. 7. Dryden. 9. May. 11. Rabid. 12. Heiden. 15. Soar. 16. Trio. 18. Mint. 19. Item. 20. Eyer. 23. Steak (stake). 24. Preen. 25. (flying) Saucer. 26. Tiller. 28. (whip) Pet. 29. Iris. 30. (You Never Can) Tell. 31. Stow. 33. V.I.P.

Chess

April 3, 1959

Problem No. 1229

Leopold Szwedowski, Ostroleka
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Kc1; Qe3; Rc6, Rh6; Bc7, Be8; Kte6, Ktc4; Pd3; Pf5 (10)
Kd5; Rd4, Re7; Ba8; Ktf3, Ktf8; Pc4, c5, g7, h4 (10)
White mates in Two (3)

Two East European contributions this week, including a "Première" by the Polish composer featuring fine tries and the Anti-Levman theme in play. We are pleased to see our Rumanian contributor with us once again.

Solutions. Problem No. 1225 (Milajew): 1. Rb1 Ka4 2.Bc6+ b5 3.Rb3! c:b 4.Bf3 b3(ba) 5.Bd1x. Problem No. 1226 (Keeney): 1.b5 Qd6 2.Qb6 Qa3x.

Leningrad—Budapest 36½:17½

In a four-round match on ten boards (eight men, two women) in the Hungarian capital, the guests scored a not so convincing victory on the "masculine" boards (17-15), but made up on the "feminine" ones (9½-2½). USSR champion Larisa Volpert scoring 3½-½ against Karakas. On the top boards Spasski-Szabo and Bivshev-Honfi drew their matches, while the Taimanov-Portisch, Korchnoi-Barcza and Tolush-Bilek matches were won by the Russians 2½-1½. Of the home team Forintosh and Dely distinguished themselves, the first by beating Furman 3-1 and the latter by scoring 2½-1½ against (Prince) Igor Bondarevski.

Australia.—The 64th match by telegraph between New South Wales and Victoria, inaugurated in 1870, was won by N.S.W. 6-4.

Albania. — The Bulgaria masters Prahov and Filchev took part in the 1958 championship. Results: Prahov 13 out of 15, Duraku 11½, Konchi and Filchev 11, Pustina (former champion) 10½.

Belgium.—West Germany inflicted a crushing defeat on the home team by 25½-4½.

Holland.—Simultaneous games by Botvinnik and Flohr in various Dutch towns brought the following results: Botvinnik (11 performances) +237, —8, =60. Flohr (10 performances): +315, —9, =60.

Mongolia. — Suren Momo is the new 1958 national champion (12½ out of 15). Zhugder and Tumurbator, well-known to our Moscow olympic team, were in fifth place with 9½ pts. each.

Rumania. — Results of the national championship: Balanel 13 out of 19, Alexandrescu, Reicher and S. Szabo 11½, Chiocaitea 11, Radovich 10½, Gunsberger, Negrea, Pavlov, Partosh, former champion Troianescu and Shoosh 10 points each, etc.

Problem No. 1230

Leon Loewenton, Bucharest
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Kb1; Bh2; Kte8; Pc2 (4)
Kd4; Bb4; Pb3, c4 (4)
a) Helpmate in Two
b) Same after keymove, with setplay.

Mongolian Championship 1958

White:	Black:
P. Tumurbator	S. Momo

Two Knights Defence
1.e4 e5 2.Ktf3 Ktc6 3.Bc4 Ktf6 4.Ktc6 d5 5.e:d Kta5 6.Bb5+ c6 7.d:c b:c 8.Be2 b6 9.Ktf3 e4 10.Kte5 Qd4 11.f4 Bc5 12.Rf1 Qd6 13.c3 Bb6 14.b4 Ktb7 15.a4 a5 16.Kte4 Qc7 17.b:a Kt:a5 18.Kt:b6 Q:b6 19.Ba3 Be6 20.Bb4 Ktb3 21.Ra3 Ktc5 22.f5 Bd7 23.a5 Qa7 24.c4 0-0 25.Qc2 Ktd3+ 26.B:d3 e:d 27.Q:d3 Rfe8+ 28.Kd1 c5 29.Bc3 Rad8 30.Qc3 Qb7 31.Kc2 Qe4+ 32.d3 Qe2+ 33.Kd2 Re3 34.f6 R:g3 35.B:d3 R:g2 36.Rd1 B:f5 37.a6 Bg4 38.R:a1 Qe3 39.Rdb1 Q:d3 40.a7 R:d2+ 41.K:d2 Qc5+ 42.Kc2 Bf3 43.Rb8+ Kh7 44.a8Q Qc2+ 45.Kc3 B:a8 46.Ra:a8 Q:h2, and White resigned in a few more moves.

ELIAHU SHAHAF

They Tumbled Down

The Pompadours and Empire high pile came down with a bang when Paris put the waistline back to where it should be. So be off to the experts — Annetta's — for one of those soft new hair styles that are so becoming. There are lots to choose from — and one specially for you. And don't forget Annetta's Brides Department — they will turn you out looking glorious.
Phone for an appointment.

SALON ANNETTA
18 Rehov Mapu, corner Ben Yehuda Rd., Tel. 22848, Tel Aviv.

Polio in Bird Breeders

By Dr. Eliahu Yarom

ABOUT a year ago a 10-year-old boy fell ill in Scotland with poliomyelitis. At the same time his pet budgerigar was recovering from an acute paralysis of its legs. The coincidence was so striking that a bacteriologist was moved to examine the bird and found it to be infected with poliomyelitis virus.

This finding aroused great interest amongst public health doctors, as until then many people had suspected an animal "reservoir" for poliomyelitis but no one had ever proved it. Various animals in nature are known to harbour germs dangerous to man. Notable in Israel are brucellosis, passed from sheep and goats via unpasteurized milk and cheese, and typhus fever, which is endemic in the rat population.

DOCTOR'S NOTEBOOK

Birds, once thought to be harmless and decorative creatures, in recent years have been shown to be far from innocuous. In Israel crows are thought to be the reservoir of West Nile fever, passed on by mosquitoes which bite both them and us. A survey made in Jerusalem a few years ago proved 60 per cent of pigeons to be infected with the psittacosis virus which causes pneumonia in children and adults. In fact the import of sick budgerigars and canaries into England from South America, in the thirties, caused many hundreds of cases of psittacosis and led to a law banning their importation. But polio was something new.

When a questionnaire was sent to homes where one of the children had recently had poliomyelitis, it was discovered that a quarter of the families kept budgerigars. In 17 cases the birds had died mysteriously at the same time that the child had come down with his polio. The story was repeated in Northern Ireland, where a third of families stricken with polio kept budgerigars and three of the birds died at the time of infection. Some of the infected children had "kissed" their pets.

All this may have been the long arm of coincidence. The bacteriologists set out to try and infect budgerigars with the poliomyelitis virus, but they were uniformly unsuccessful. Dr. Davie and his colleagues in Northern Ireland fed or injected virus of 11 different strains into 33 birds. Some of the strains had been isolated from fatal cases of poliomyelitis and were very virulent, but all the birds remained alive and well. Even budgerigars that were sent for examination by dealers because of paralysis, failed to show signs of infection with polio virus.

Thus the verdict must remain "not proven." There is no doubt that birds of various species do carry a number of viruses, some of which are harmful to man. In the case of poliomyelitis we require much more evidence before we can come to any final conclusion.

PEN FRIENDS

KERSTIN LONDARL, 16, of Hanaskog, Skane, Sweden, would like to correspond in English, German or French, with Israelis. She is interested in DX-ing, stamps, post-cards, sports, books, etc.

CHARALAMBOS SPITHAS, Ravine 7, Feristeri, Athens, Greece, a policeman on the Athens police force, is a philatelist who wishes to exchange Israel postage stamps for Greek or any other State.

ERWIN BREMER, 20, of "Haus Loo," 22a Menzelen-West/N.-Rhein, Reg. Bez.- N.R.W., Germany, is a Liberal and a High Church member and belongs to the World Congress of Faiths. He wishes to correspond with Israelis in the English or German language.

Give me 10 minutes of beauty care daily and I'll give you 10 years of youth

Helena Rubinstein

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CREME VITALE DE NUIT • SKIN DEW MASCARAMATIC • MINUTE MAKE UP and other famous beauty aids.
Limited supplies at authorized dealers.

Owing to lack of space, a SPECIAL SALE will take place, beginning on Sunday, April 5, 1959, of

French Patterns

at a uniform price of IL1 only.

The Sale will last a few days only.

Pattern Corner
94 Allenby Rd., Basement, Tel Aviv.

EVA BEREGI
Cosmetician
(formerly of Salon Sara) takes pleasure in informing her clients that, following her return from Paris, she will receive them at the
DAN HOTEL COSMETIC SALON
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Tel. 2111.

in glass or plastic bottles, Neca Cream, Egg, or Lanolin Shampoo to make your hair lustrous, healthy and easy to manage.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS: NURIT CO. LTD.

From a Baby's diary

SHABBAT: The entire family came to see me today. What a bunch! Not one of them understands one word of what I say.

SUNDAY: Why do they have to wash babies every day of the week? Why? When I grow up, I'll abolish washing altogether!

MONDAY: Another horrible day! Mummy washed me with a new soap. Phew! My skin itches all over, my eyes burn and I can't sleep a wink. I'm going to holler and raise the roof! What are they doing to me?

TUESDAY: A great day! At long last Mummy discovered "Dermapon." Too wonderful for words! No itching, no pains — oh, it's great to be alive.

WEDNESDAY: I do have a clever Mummy! Just imagine, she started to use Dermapon herself and boasts to all her friends that her skin is as smooth as mine. What d'you know!

THURSDAY: I'm mad at Pop. He pinched my Dermapon. Afterwards he said that "all the dirt, grease and bad smell from work just vanished after a wash with Dermapon." Than why doesn't he buy a tube of Dermapon for himself alone?

FRIDAY: A happy day for the entire family! Pop brought a tube of Dermapon for each of us. Am I glad!